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NEW DOCKS AND TRACK

Pearl Harbor Will Call for New Works.

PLANS for docks and sidings at Pearl Harbor and for a double track from this city to that point are among the many things which have sprung from the decision of the United States Government to dredge away the bar at the entrance to the harbor. The improvements, while not decided upon absolutely by the board of directors of the company, have been discussed in a general way. The expense of making these extensions to the property of the company will approximate a half million dollars.

The decision of the railroad company to put the docks at the point of the Peninsula is said to have been reached owing to the fact that this is about equidistant from the three plantations whose mills are about the lochs. This would give to the railroad a chance to concentrate its heavy shipping there and would relieve the harbor here. The coal for the plantations would be taken out of the ships at that point and the sugar which comes from the plantations along the line of the road, would be concentrated there for shipment. This would mean that there would have to be constructed at the Peninsula large coal sheds and a number of docks for the accommodation of the shipping which would carry the in and out bound traffic.

The plans according to one of the officials of the road will not be finally considered until the conclusion of the suits for the condemnation of the lands for the naval station. Until that is done it will not be known to what extent the road may be put, in case there is no provision made for the right of way through the reservation, which will be made by the purchase of the 300 acres of land. There is a feeling that the United States will not compel the road to remove its tracks, but will give permission for their continuance along the present line, as the suits are for the purpose of extinguishing all private rights across the public property.

Already, anticipating that there will be much work which will have to be done by rail, the railroad company has made surveys for the construction of a line of track from its present main line to a point at the eastern side of the channel entrance, so that in case there should be any handling of freight for the naval station, or at any future time for any fortifications at the point, the railroad will be in shape for the work.

The plans for a double track from the city to the Peninsula have been talked over for some time, owing to the prospect that there will be heavily increased traffic after the harbor is opened. It is expected that with the work of the construction of the docks and the carrying of freight which would be removed from vessels going there for sugar cargoes, there will be a heavy demand upon the trackage of the line, enough to justify the expenditure of \$150,000 for new construction. The change of point of shipping would take from this harbor some vessels, but there would continue to be such trade as must be accommodated at the railroad wharves here, as would keep busy the docks recently constructed.

The plantations will not build their own docks according to the present plans, owing to the long term contracts with the railroad for the carriage of their coal and sugar. In one case the contract still having forty years to run, owing to this the docks will be placed where the greatest amount of freight can be handled to all the plantations at the least expenditure of time and money and the railroad company owning large blocks of the Peninsula, the plan was decided upon as the site. While there will be decreased earnings from the items which will be handled from the new docks, it is believed that this will be more than met by the increase in the traffic which will come with the opening of the new harbor.

Conservative Party Gathering.

NEW YORK, August 18.—The great Conservative and Liberal-Unionist demonstration arranged for today in the historic grounds of Bletchley Palace is expected to be one of the most successful and most interesting party gatherings in this country of recent times, says the London correspondent of the Tribune. The Duke of Marlborough has invited 5,000 representatives of Conservative and Unionist associations, in addition to 250 members of Parliament, to luncheon and these guests will afterward be present at an open air meeting to which the general public will also be freely admitted. Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain will be the principal speakers.

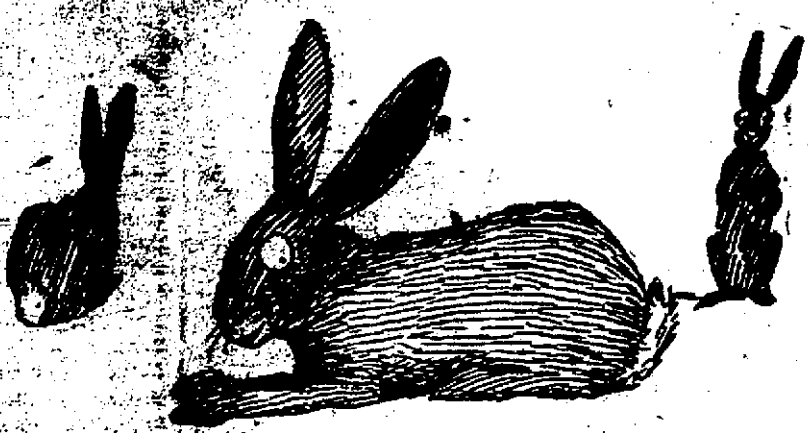
Captain's Former Captain.

Captain Henry St. George Lindsay, commander of the White Star steamer Celtic, of over 20,000 tons, the largest ship ever built, was formerly captain of the steamer Celtic, plying between San Francisco and the Orient, and well known in Honolulu.

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WEEK



A TOO COMMON AFFAIR



A NEW PEST THAT THREATENS HAWAII



TO BE OR NOT TO BE?



THE OAHU ATHLETIC CLUB IS FORMED



JUDGE AND JURY IN CONFLICT

LANAI ISLAND IS ON THE MARKET

Negotiations Now Pending for the Transfer of the Lands.

Negotiations are pending for the transfer of the major portion of the island of Lanai. For several weeks the owners of the fee simple lands have been holding meetings to arrange for the sale. The parties to such a transaction will be Mrs. Paul Neumann, W. H. Pain and F. H. Hayselden, and Henry Waterhouse & Co., representing a client. The negotiations have reached such a stage that Mr. Hayselden has made several trips from Lanai. While no figures can be secured, it is understood that the price which will be realized will be in the neighborhood of \$200,000. Inquiry was made yesterday of Waterhouse & Co. for details, but Mr. Robert W. Shingle referred the matter to Mr. Waterhouse, who is out of the city. From other sources it was learned that the amount of land involved in the sale would be 13,000 acres in fee simple and leases upon a large portion of the remainder of the island. There are now on this land a large number of sheep and some cattle, and these would be included in the sale. It is understood that while the lands of the Maunaloa plantation are included in the deal there is no intention to revive that project, but that the lands will be used for grazing purposes. The clients of Waterhouse & Co. are said to be other than the owners of the Kahikuli and Rose ranches.

The lands which may be included in this sale are those which were selected, in the subdivision of the island, by Walter Murray Gibson. They include sections running the length and the breadth of the island and are said to include the best water rights. The holdings have been on the market for the past three years and while the price which has been mentioned as that which is likely to be realized is below what has been asked, it is regarded by those who have looked into the proposition recently as very fair.

Philippine Sugar Crop

TACOMA, Wash., August 4.—Manila advices received via Hongkong state that great damage is threatened to the sugar crop of the Philippine Islands by an invasion of locusts and the dying of water buffaloes by thousands from epizootic. This disease has played havoc among the animals all over the islands, and without plenty of them it is impossible to raise abundant crops in the Philippines.

Experts say that it will take years to revive the agricultural industry, especially sugar, unless the Government steps in at once and aids in the importation of field and tractable animals from other countries.

HAWAIIAN NEWS FROM THE SAN FRANCISCO DAILIES

WASHINGTON, August 9.—In the case of the application of the California and Hawaii Sugar Refining Company for the liquidation of certain drawback entries covering shipments of sugar to Guam, the Treasury Department has held that while Guam and Tutuila remain foreign territory so far as customs duties are concerned, they are not foreign countries within the meaning of the drawback laws, as exportations for this purpose must be made to countries without the jurisdiction of the United States. No drawback, therefore, can be allowed.

HAWAIIAN BOND ISSUE.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—It developed today that the Governor of Hawaii has twice proposed the issue of bonds to effect needed public improvements. The Secretary of the Interior was both occasions declined to entertain the plan. Governor Dole first requested on June 4th the approval of the President for a proposed issue of an unsecured amount of so-called Hawaiian treasury notes under act 79 of the provisional Hawaiian Government, a part of the civil laws of Hawaii in 1897. The object was to procure a temporary loan to replenish the Territorial treasury. Secretary Hitchcock replied that the fact that the amount was neither stated nor estimated was of itself a sufficient objection.

The Governor had engaged an opinion SAN FRANCISCO, August 10.—According to a decision rendered yesterday by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Spaulding it is entirely possible that the Government may be forced to restore all duties on importations from the Hawaiian Islands paid between July 7, 1893, and July 14, 1900.

The decision was rendered on the formal protest made by the Standard Oil Company against payment of duty on thirty-seven empty drums returned to this city from Honolulu.

Secretary Spaulding rules that under the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the cases of Crossman vs. United States and De Lima vs. Bidwell the Hawaiian Islands ceased on July 7, 1893, to be foreign territory within the meaning of the tariff laws, and, in consequence, that section 38 of the laws of 1890 became inoperative against them.

This is understood to mean that all tariff duties on Hawaiian imports were illegal exactions and are returnable.

SUGAR COMPANY REFUSED DRAWBACK.

MORRISCO QUESTION.

NEW YORK, August 10.—A dispatch to the Herald from Berlin says: The foreign office has received news from Morocco which confirm the reports of the arrest of the chief of the special mission to Berlin and London. In spite of the fact that the opening of the Moroccan question would at present be very inopportune, Germany is prepared to support England in any diplomatic action she may take.

of the Territorial Attorney-General, which the Secretary, in his reply declining to take up the plan, says does not directly express the opinion that the proposed indebtedness can be lawfully incurred under existing laws. He inclosed a certified copy of act 71 of the laws of 1895, providing for a loan of \$2,000,000, and statements of the Treasurer showing that there remain unissued bonds amounting to \$799,000 authorized by the act; that the assessed value of the Territory is \$77,000,000, and that the outstanding bonded indebtedness after payment, will be \$200,000. The Governor then recommends the issuance of territorial bonds for \$799,000, chargeable on the general revenues of the Territory, but not on the credit of the public domain, to be redeemable in not more than five years, payable in not more than fifteen years from date of issue, provided that the Territorial Legislature shall pass the necessary appropriating bill providing for the expenditures set forth in section 55 in the territorial act.

The Secretary of the Interior, in his latest reply, says that new legislation is indispensable to the bonded issue, and that the Governor has not indicated that such legislation has been had, nor can it safely be anticipated.

The purchase by employees of the Hawaiian Territorial Government of lots of other public property at public auction has called forth a communication from Secretary Hitchcock to Governor Dole, in which he says that even should there be no legal objection to these employees making such purchases, permitting them to do so is a matter of questionable propriety.

In response to an inquiry from the Interior Department, Governor Dole has reported that in cases of exchanges of land authorized by the laws of Hawaii it has been his custom to have private parties convey the title to such lands to the Territory of Hawaii, and not to the United States. Secretary Hitchcock, in reply, has requested that no further conveyance of this kind be made until further advised by the department.

Governor Dole has reported to the Interior Department that the Hawaiian Territory will adopt the rules and regulations of the Interior Department in executing its bonds and contracts in future. The Interior Department has approved the opinion of the Attorney General of Hawaii holding that the Governor of Hawaii has lawful authority to lease agricultural lands for not exceeding five years, at public auction, to the highest bidder, notwithstanding that such bidder is a corporation owning over 1,000 acres of land.

Occupied by Americans.

MANILA, August 4.—The towns of Calapan, Nujan and Pola, on the north-east coast of the island of Mindoro, were occupied by a battalion of the Thirtieth Infantry and Macabebes scouts after a slight resistance. The insurgents, numbering 250, fled into the interior. Their commander, Howard, who is a deserter, is hiding in the mountains, and the Americans are in pursuit.

KITCHENER IS BUILDING FORTS

LONDON, August 10.—Mail dispatches from Lord Kitchener, issued today in a Parliamentary paper, say his constant endeavor has been to improve the fortifications along the lines of communication, thus releasing men from active service. The garrisons of the railways have mostly been withdrawn. A spirited narrative of the ejection of General DeWet from Cape Colony concludes with the statement that the raiders undoubtedly received a number of recruits from the colonial Dutch, an ample supply of food and timely information. Lord Kitchener received certain information that DeWet intends to make Cape Town, when General Botha, as soon as he heard that the concentration in Cape Colony was effected, was to enter Natal with 5,000 picked horsemen and make for Durban.

LONDON, August 10.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated from Pretoria today, says:

"A blockhouse near Brandfort (Orange River Colony) was rushed and captured by the Boers, after severe fighting, the night of August 7th. Elliott has captured seventy prisoners and large quantities of stock and wagons, which he is sending in. No details have been received."

THE STEEL COMBINATION.

The Trust Likely to Absorb Big Southern Enterprises.

NEW YORK, August 10.—It is reported in well-informed quarters that the United States Steel Corporation has made certain advances to the managers of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company and allied industries in the South, by which all the Southern iron and steel works will come under the control of the United States Steel Corporation, says the Tribune. While the report mentioned could not be verified in official quarters, it was said on excellent authority that negotiations have been under way for the past year for the purchase by the big steel trust of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company.

It is also learned that leading interests in the United States Steel Corporation have been in conference with the banking powers behind the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, but the result of the conference has not yet been made known.

A few months ago the United States Steel Corporation submitted certain proposals to the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, and the negotiations were under way at the time of the first outbreak of the Amalgamated Association.

If the United States Steel Corporation can secure the various iron and steel works in the South, the Amalgamated Association may find it difficult to make a success of its present efforts to tie up the steel and iron industry of the country. It may be, therefore, that the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company will be an important factor in the settlement of the strike.

The Oregon cattle and sheep men are again at war. A dead line has been established and serious trouble is expected.

ORIENTAL BUDGET

Arrival of the Two Celebrated Elopers.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 18.—Among the passengers on the Nippon Maru, which arrived Sunday from San Francisco, were a "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," who are none other than Lady Frances Hope, formerly May Yohs, the well known actress, and Major Putnam Bradley Strong, late of the U. S. army, from which he recently resigned. According to the San Francisco Chronicle, "Lady Hope" has been the central figure in at least six extensively published stories of alliances with prominent men. Then she married the English lord and reached the climax of her theatrical aspirations. After four or five years of lavish expenditure their wedded life faded to the prosy routine of threatened financial distress. Lord Hope was a ruined man. Only family jewels remained, and they could not be sold. The chance of inheriting his brother's fortune and the immense fortune was good, but it was uncertain and distant. Lady Hope did not care to wait. She met and admired Putnam Bradley Strong in Europe and accompanied him to America. She entertained him for months at her flat in New York city, and she refused to return to London with her liege lord.

"Major Putnam Bradley Strong is the only son of the late multi-millionaire, William L. Strong, who was Mayor of New York from 1884 to 1888. Young Strong was born in San Francisco in 1878 as a Captain of Volunteers, acting as Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of Major-General Wesley Merritt. He was the youngest officer of the command, and his appointment had come because of his own social and militia prominence in New York, because of the wealth and standing of his father, and because of his family's intimacy with people high in authority at Washington.

"In the Philippines he distinguished himself by special service, and was brevetted Major of Volunteers. Strong is a linguist and speaks German, French and Spanish. Because of his knowledge of Spanish and some Tagal he had picked up in the islands he was entrusted in February, 1899, with the important mission of forcing his way fourteen miles to the headquarters of a rebel commander with whom he was to negotiate the surrender of the latter to the United States.

"Major Strong has had romantic affairs before now. Not long after his arrival in the Philippines persistent stories came back to the effect that he had wooed and won the late Princess Kalulani while the transport was lying at Honolulu on the way to Manila. The rumor of his engagement to the beautiful Princess would not down for a long time.

"Lady Frances Hope, formerly May Yohs, is no stranger to San Francisco. She was formerly a well-known actress, and was married to a wealthy English husband, and was about a good deal at theatres with Edna Wallace Hopper, who entertained the pair at her country place in the foothills near Oakland.

"As May Yohs she was here in 1893 in the 'City Directory' at the old Bush street theater. At that time she attained a good deal of newspaper notoriety by quitting the company and taking up with the 'Black and White' on 'Hill Street' claims that she 'quit the stage and married a prominent San Franciscan. In March, 1894, she actually did quit the business and was married in London to Lord Hope.

"Lord Frances Hope is 35 years old. He failed three years ago for more than \$1,000,000. The official examination of his accounts showed that he had spent \$200,000 for eating and drinking, \$100,000 for backing the Lyric Theatre, where May Yohs played, \$100,000 for betting and gambling, \$100,000 for other people, \$100,000 in raising money, \$100,000 in living expenses and \$50,000 in minority debts. Lord Hope is now in London and has not been living with his wife for some months."

CHINESE INSURGENTS.

News received from thoroughly reliable sources in various parts of Lower Manchuria (Fengtien) brought by way of Chaofo to Shanghai, says a recent N. Y. Daily News, confirm the reports of Chinese and Russian robbers in the Eastern portion of Fengtien, in the vicinity of Ponghuanchang and the vicinity of the Yalu river. It is further stated that the greater portion of the insurgents are well-armed and have plenty of ammunition, that their leaders have uniformly treated the inhabitants at large humanely and justly, and that one or two bands only have committed excesses which, however, were speedily repressed by the more responsible leaders of the insurrection.

A Newchwang dispatch reports that the country people and bandits of the three Manchurian provinces in their bitter hostility against the Russians, who commit the most atrocious crimes of Khris and the Amur provinces last year, have begun to systematically destroy telegraph poles and cut down wires everywhere. Communication by telegraph from North to South Manchuria has therefore been precarious and uncertain. As the land lines are supposed to be Chinese-owned, although taken possession of by the Russians, the Chinese telegraph authorities have been "requested to make the necessary repairs."

JAPANESE SECURITIES.

The prospect of the rice crop being assured, there is a revival of trade, and this, combined with plenty of money lying idle in the chief banks, has had a greatly stimulating influence in the Tokyo Stock Exchange, the shares of which show a rise of 1.25, as compared with the quotation for last month. From

(Continued on Page 2.)

THE WEEK ON MAUI

A Hitch in the Oil Fuel Program Reported.

MAUI, August 17.—Quite a number of Island plantations, Hamakua, Kihui, Pala, Spreckelsville and others, will probably be burning crude petroleum for fuel by January 1, 1902. At present there is some difficulty in making a contract with the California Oil Company for the necessary supplies. A disagreement about the price exists. The Standard Oil Company, it is reported, considers the quantity to be consumed by Hawaiian plantations too trivial a matter to bother about. Contrary to common belief among the uninitiated, this crude oil is black in color and thick, differing much from the refined liquid used in lamps.

RUNAWAY PRISONER CAUGHT.

On Sunday, the 11th, Deputy Sheriff S. E. Kalamia captured a runaway prisoner, a Porto Rican, at Pala. He was just leaving a coffee shop. This prisoner was serving a term of three months for vagrancy and had escaped from the portable jail at Maalaea. A reward of \$25 was offered for his apprehension. As a punishment the court gave him an additional three months in limbo.

LOOKING FOR FUJIHARA.

The police of Maui are on the quiver to catch Fujihara, the notorious Japanese criminal. Detective William Vida, now at Wailuku, is the only person on the island who can identify the fugitive, inasmuch as no photographs of him are in existence. It is currently reported that Fujihara has landed somewhere on Maui. The reward offered for the runaway is \$250.

FOREST FIRES STILL BURNING.

Forest fires are prevalent all the way from Huelo to Nāhiku. Last week seventy-five acres of forest near Haleakala gulch were consumed. Then, too, the residents of the Huelo-Keanae region often start fires to burn off their lands and are careless about extinguishing them. They seem little concerned if acres of woodland are ruined. It is because of the remarkable drought that the Hilo grass, which abounds in that section of country, will burn. In ordinary years fires for the purpose of burning off land are impossible because of frequent rains. The Government should prevent this indiscriminate burning, for not only are the forests valuable for wood, but also in the matter of a rainfall.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Rev. Mr. Nua is now filling the pulpit in the Wailuku native church. Theodore Richards assisted Rev. J. Kalamia in conducting the services held at Pookela church, Makawao, Sunday afternoon, the 11th.

Owing to the small congregation in attendance at Pookela since the removal of Maunaloa Seminary to Pala, it has been proposed to pass over the church property to the American Board. They will care for the premises permitting the use of the building for religious purposes.

Among the arrivals on Maui by Wednesday's steamer were Misses Hart and Winnie of Punahou, who are camping out at Puuomalei, Makawao; Morris, who with visits relatives at Pala for a short time; Miss Dowdell; Misses Jennie Bates and Rosina Shaw of Kaneohe; and also at Mrs. S. E. Kalamia's, Makawao.

Miss Smith of Massachusetts, formerly a teacher of Maunaloa Seminary, is visiting in Makawao.

A number of interesting games were played by the Makawao Tennis Club on the Sunnyside grounds, Pala, last Saturday afternoon, the 10th.

On the 13th, W. O. Aiken of Makawao guided a party of people to the summit of Haleakala. They report suffering from the cold while spending a night in roofless camp.

At Upuakula (Rose Ranch) the employees are awaiting the arrival of Mr. Dillingham, who was expected by the last Kinau. Upon his arrival next week a great cattle drive will take place prior to the transfer of the property to the new owners.

Weather:—Extremely warm, highest temperatures in years. It is 86 deg. to 88 deg. in the shade at 1700 feet elevation.

FROM MAUI'S NEWSPAPERS.

Wailuku Improvements—Organization of Bank Postponed.

The era of improvement begun in Wailuku about a year ago, shortly after the advent of the News, has continued without intermission to the present time, and the construction of new buildings or repair of old ones no longer attracts particular attention.

Arrangements are about completed to build a castle hall for the K. of P. Lodge of Wailuku, and as soon as plans are drawn and adopted, work will begin.

A large and elegant dancing pavilion has just been completed in the yard of the Windsor Hotel. The initial dance will be given this evening and one every two weeks thereafter.

Mr. A. Enos has finished the construction of a two-story cottage in the rear of his store, on the corner of Main and High streets.

Mr. W. G. Scott has purchased a lot from Joseph Cockett on Market street, extension or South Market street, 100 feet from the corner of Main street, having a frontage of 70 feet by a depth of 135, and he will within a month, begin the erection of a residence for himself.

This is a charming locality, and will soon fill up with handsome buildings. The Japanese have purchased Lot 4, the last lot in the row on South Market and will at once erect a church. Negotiations are pending for the purchase of the corner lot by a prominent Wailuku merchant, and also for the purchase of the other lots by different Wailukans who want to build homes for themselves.

The Chinese are rapidly building up both sides of Kaiaua avenue, a foundation having just been laid for a cosy little store to be built on the S. W. corner of Market and Kaiaua Ave. Lumber has been recently shipped to

Mr. R. C. Searle at his ranch at Honouliuli, where he will erect a large, handsome residence in the near future.

WAILUKU BANK.

Owing to the temporary stringency in the money market in Honolulu, it has been found necessary to postpone for a few months the inauguration of the Bank of Maui. A large part of the capital for the new bank will be drawn from Honolulu and it was deemed wiser to wait till returns from the present sugar crop have come in, before putting the necessary amount of money required in a bank here, where it would remain out of circulation for some months.

Attorney George Housa received a letter this week from Mr. Chas. D. Luffin, the promoter of the bank, stating that business may call him to the coast at once, where he may have to remain for a few months, but if so, immediately on his return he will proceed in the matter of organizing and establishing the bank. This delay will really be better for the bank, as there are many Maui people who would be glad to subscribe to the capital stock of the bank, but they need a little time to get their financial affairs in shape to do so. The chances are that by the time Mr. Luffin is ready to proceed, the bulk of stock will be taken by Maui capital.

POOR ROADS.

The road between Wailuku and Kahului is filling up with ruts and small stones, making riding and driving very uncomfortable. As soon as funds are on hand, some work should be done on this road as there is more travel on it than on any road on the island. The road across the road at Kahului is still pond across the road and more dangerous, and will become simply impassable by and by, if something is not done.

GOOD TIME TO HOLD ON.

Now is good time to hold on to dividend paying sugar stock, no matter to what price sugar stocks drop, under the stringency of the money market. As soon as the present "nearness" in financial affairs has passed, dividend paying sugar stock will advance to a normal price again, although it may not touch the fancy prices which ruled during the boom in sugar stocks.

STAND FROM UNDER.

If it be true, as rumored, that the Inter-Island and the Wilder S. S. Companies are to consolidate, the outlook is certainly gloomy for Maui shippers. The News has never attacked these companies, possibly hoping at some time in the future to pick up some crumbs in the way of advertising and outside of casually suggesting that both companies are piratical in their freight charges, and that it would be in keeping with their freight charges to fly the black flag with a skull and cross-bones on their shortcoming, but one more from this paper, and a happy ending of the affair will be that Alexander S. Baldwin or some other enterprising shipping firm will put on a line of inter-island steamers which will give satisfaction to the shipping public.

Heavy rains reported on east Maui, but central Maui is still suffering from drought.

Judge Kalekiau is presiding as District Magistrate of Wailuku during Judge McKay's absence.

Milk and butter are becoming very scarce on Maui, owing to the continued drought in the pasture lands.

Dr. R. L. Smith of Spreckelsville has returned to Philadelphia to accept a position in the navy, and his place is being filled by Dr. Dinegar of Kihui, who looks after the health of both plantations.

P. Johnny, the ex-chef of the Maui Hotel, who was tried before Judge Kalekiau for assault with a deadly weapon on Manager Hagancamp, was acquitted, the judge holding that the wicked looking fellow introduced in evidence was in reality only an innocent and innoxious egg-beater. Lucky Johnny.

Attorney Noah W. Aikhi has gone to Honolulu to engage in the practice of law in the metropolis.

Senator H. P. Baldwin and Manager Miller of the K. R. Co. were in Wailuku on Thursday, on a hasty business trip.

Mrs. Gough, an English lady visiting the islands, came over from Lahaina on Wednesday, accompanied by Mrs. Malony of Lahaina, and the two ladies made the ascent of Haleakala on Thursday.

Mr. J. N. S. Williams, who is in charge of the construction of the biggest mill on earth, at Camp S. Spreckelsville, was in Wailuku on Thursday evening, and reports satisfactory progress on the Punene mill building.

BOARD MONEY FROM THE BOERS

NEW YORK, August 10.—Commenting upon the new policy in South Africa, the London correspondent of the Tribune says:

The new policy of reprisals in South Africa is the chief theme of the tender writers and of political gossip at Westminister. Opinions vary according to the temper and prejudice of those discussing it, but there is little confusion of thought. General Kitchener's proclamation will shorten the campaign. The penalties imposed are not considered practical by the best informed men.

The menace of permanent banishment and distraint upon property will not be likely to frighten the fighting Boers, who have lost everything they own except the rifles and powder carried by them. Practical men are asking whether this proclamation can be brought into the eyes of the obstinate burghers in the field before September 15th, and what inducements the ministers to believe that will have any other effect than prolonging the conflict. There can be no effective method of compelling the men in arms to pay for the keep of their families after that date, nor for enforcing exile when the war is over.

The new policy is not criticised on the ground that it is essentially inhuman, but because it lacks common sense. The whole policy of collecting the Boer families in concentration camps has been open to criticism as a measure for relieving the combatants from the necessity of feeding and taking care of their families, and thereby prolonging the war. Now that the general result is perceived, it is a sign of weakness for the government to imagine that the system can be abandoned, and board money collected from the obstinate burghers.

Military men do not hold General Kitchener responsible for the proclamation, but assert that the terms have been dictated from the Colonial Office. They ridicule the idea that the campaign can be brought to an end by paying cash, promises and menaces and maintain that there is no substitute for the work of wearing out the enemy day by day and man for man.

A lame shoulder is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles, and may be cured by a few applications of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

FROM THE BIG ISLAND

Kailua's Tidal Wave Raises Some Doubts.

HILO, August 15.—The Tribune says: It does not seem probable that the tidal wave reported at Kailua was more than an unusually high tide. For the last two months the tides all over the Islands have been excessively high; there has been a heavy surf, and in Honolulu especially the mean sea level is said to have been raised six inches. Prof. C. J. Lyons says it may be owing to the unusually low barometer in this part of the ocean.

At Mahukona on the trip of August 7th the Claudine's boats had to transfer their cargoes directly to the cars, as the tide was so high that the wharf was under water. On Tuesday, in allusion here, we had the highest tide for some time. It measured three feet and the verandas and boat landings on the Wailakea river were awash.

Reports from Kailua say that the sea receded first and then returned, a heavy sheet of water without foam. The wharf was covered to a depth of three feet and the water went as far back as Hackfeld's back veranda. Three times the waves came in and then subsided. No damage was done. It seems impossible that this was a true tidal wave, as it has not been felt elsewhere. It was most probably caused by some local sub-marine disturbance.

JAP RUN DOWN.

Another serious accident occurred Thursday morning on Pitman street at the turn before the new Wailuku bridge. The Japanese driver of an express wagon was adjusting the harness of his team when they became frightened and started to run. The Jap tried to grab the lines but got entangled in them, righting the horses still more. They broke away knocking down the driver. The express wagon passed over him injuring him severely.—Tribune.

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

A sale of lots on the new Olaa reservation was held at the office of the land agent on Saturday last. The lots were put up at an upset price, and disposed of under the right of purchase. There was no applicant in their order. There was no great demand, notwithstanding the low price, from \$2 to \$5 per acre, at which the lots were offered. The following were those who took one lot each: S. D. Brown, H. H. Foster, W. R. A. Eyer, Martin, C. R. Cooley, W. R. A. Eyer, N. E. Foster, P. D. Foster, R. H. Martin, W. C. Borden, M. Dennis, Aug. Andrade, O. W. Selsted, Henry Akiu, John Henry, J. N. Wood, C. F. Douglass, W. A. Perry, E. D. Lance, Joseph Brandt.—Tribune.

TO IMPORT COAL AND OIL.

R. F. Dillingham and family returned to Honolulu by the Claudine last week. He was pleased with the appearance of the Olaa and Puna plantations and the development of the Hilo railway, remarking that the latter would be finished in 22 miles, the terminus by February 1st. Mr. Dillingham is largely interested in a scheme for importing coal and oil to the islands. He has signed contracts to furnish several plantations with the fuel which, he believes, will take the place of coal in mills and on locomotives. Five barrels of his firm imported to Honolulu about 100,000 tons of coal.—Herald.

PLANTERS' MEETING.

The meeting of the planters of this island at Spreckelsville Hall on Thursday last was satisfactory in every respect. Much of the deliberating was behind closed doors, as the subjects discussed were of a private nature. It is understood that an effort will be made to have a large number of Japanese come in from Japan in order to release the stringency in the labor conditions. A committee consisting of J. Watt, J. T. Moir, C. C. Kennedy and C. M. Walton was appointed to attend the meeting of the Hawaiian Planters' Association to be held in Honolulu on the 19th inst.—Herald.

THE RIIS-RYAN CASE.

J. Ryan, who figured as the head of the squatter movement in Olaa, was placed under a bond of \$100 on Saturday last not to interfere with the men employed by Jean Riis, purchaser of the land on which Ryan had squatted. Ryan went on jail rather than give a bond. Wise & McKee, asked for a writ of mandamus compelling the Sheriff to release Ryan. The matter was argued in the Circuit Court Wednesday evening and the writ granted.—Herald.

RECEIVED A SHOCK.

A resident of Wailakea has a grievance against the Electric Light Co. When his Japanese servant went to the water tap to draw some water there was a loose wire hanging so close that it occasionally came in contact with the pipe. When the Japanese wanted to let go of the faucet he found he could not so he shouted. Several natives came to his assistance and took hold of him only to receive a shock through him. The Japanese was detained from his work so long that his employer is sore.—Herald.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hon. John Ewaliko, representative to the first Territorial Legislature from Hilo, died of diabetes at his residence in Hilo on Tuesday afternoon. He had been confined to his bed only about twenty-four hours and his sudden death was quite unexpected. Mr. Ewaliko had been a resident of the district during his whole life, of about 45 years, and was by trade a painter. He leaves a large family.

After a hearing lasting for several days before the Commissioner of Boundaries, Mr. Rufus Lyman, the case of the Kua-kua lands involving the rights of the Government and individual land owners to the extent of several hundred acres was taken under consideration by Mr. Lyman. It is said that the Government proposed to compromise their original demands, but the private owners could not see it that way. They considered that they were only demanding what they were entitled to.

Commodore George Reckley says that the Kinau beat all her previous records yesterday on the up trip. Leaving Honolulu at 1 p. m. on Wednesday she arrived in Hilo at shortly past the same hour on Thursday. However, it takes too much coal to make it a precedent to be followed.

David Haugh, head of the forestry department of the Territory, was expected by this Kinau, but did not arrive. He will come up later to investigate the conditions of the forests and their relation to the rainfall, and especially to confer with the planters of Hamakua in regard to replanting the forests in the burnt districts.

The Planters' Association of Hawaii, which met in Hilo last week, elected Messrs. C. C. Kennedy, C. M. Walton and J. Watt as delegates to the Planters' meeting to be held in Honolulu next week.

The Chinese merchants celebrated the Emperor's birthday, Sunday, August 11, by decorating with flags and at night by immense lanterns illuminated.

Thirteen is an unlucky number for some people. The police made a liquor raid on Tuesday the 13th inst. and captured 13 cases of whiskey.

Owing to J. H. Bole leaving Onomae Sugar Co., the postoffice at Papakou is discontinued. Mr. Bole was the postmaster.

The police department made a raid on some Hawaiian lady poker players last week and captured 22 of the fair sex indulging in the seductive game.

The telephone wires crossing the Volcano road at 12 miles are so low as to make it dangerous for persons riding on the box seat of the stage.

STR. ENTERPRISE FOR HILO TRADE

Hilo is to have a regular steamship service. At first it will be "for freight only," but the near future may see first-class passenger boats on the run. Hitherto Honolulu has been the only port in the Hawaiian group that has been so favored, but now the second city in importance among the islands is making a bid for recognition and will not be denied.

Captain William Matson has purchased the American steamship Enterprise, and in a few days she will begin local service for Hilo. The intention is to keep her permanently in this trade and add other steamships to the line as the occasion warrants.

Back in the eighties a 200-ton vessel was considered big for the Hilo trade, and in 1887, when Captain Matson built the brig Lurline, everybody laughed at him and wondered where he would get freight enough to fill her. There was no trouble about the freight question, however, and in a few years the Lurline was not big enough for the trade, so the bark Annie Johnson was bought and put on the run. The latter was formerly the British bark Ada Iredale, but while coming here from Australia with a cargo of coal caught fire and burned to the water's edge. She drifted ashore on Tahiti and was rebuilt by the late Andrew Crawford, and put under the American flag. Since coming under the Matson flag she has never met with a mishap.

The Hilo trade with San Francisco continued to grow and soon another vessel was required, so Captain Matson bought the bark Santiago. Next he purchased the ship Roderick Dhu and not only changed her into a bark, but also dropped the "h" from her first name, and she is now the Roderick Dhu. About this time the Lurline was sold and soon afterward the four-masted ship Falls of Clyde was bought and changed into a four-masted bark. A month or so ago the ship Marion Chilcott was added to the fleet and last of all the steamer Enterprise. The Marion Chilcott was formerly the British ship Kilbrannan. She went ashore in Puget Sound, but was got off by Barneson & Chilcott of Seattle and put under the American flag. Her new owner will change her into a bark after she makes one voyage.

The Enterprise was formerly the British steamship St. George and a few years ago was in the Australian passenger trade. Her last foreign owner, H. Deederlachen of Kiel, Germany, sent her to Cuba during the war with a cargo of coal and she went ashore in a fog, almost on the exact spot on which General Shafter landed his troops. She got off and sold to American parties, who repaired her, changed her name to Enterprise and got an American registry for her. She is 2593 tons gross burden, 322 feet 8 inches long, 35 feet 8 inches beam, 26 feet 6 inches deep and was built in 1882 at Newcastle-on-Tyne. She is a splendid sea boat, a large carrier and speedy, as her run of seventy-two days from Baltimore shows.

SUGAR VALUES DECLINE.

The Struggle Against Beet Refiners Causes Further Out.

After a few weeks of apparent quietness in the Coast sugar market the war between the trust and the refiners of beet sugar is again to assume a more spirited tone and will evidently be a bitter struggle for supremacy in which neither side will be willing to call a halt. With the opening of today's market both wholesalers and retailers will be somewhat surprised at the sharp cut in values that the Western Sugar Refinery quotes as effective this morning, from its list issued July 15th. Prices for cubes, dominos and crushed sugar will show a drop of thirty-five points, while for the numerous grades used by confectioners and for granulated stock a decline of ten points is to be announced.

Since the July tumble in value dealers have purchased sugar rather sparingly, buying but sufficient quantities to meet immediate requirements, and it is not believed that many of the jobbers will be heavy losers owing to the opinion that as long as the fight had been started prices would show further depreciation before a settlement would be reached. The present rates for sugar are lower than they have been for several years at this season and many of the well-informed handlers anticipate still cheaper prices.—Chronicle, August 5.

Waldensee at Home.

HOMBERG, August 10.—Field Marshal Count von Waldensee arrived here at 5 o'clock. He was met at the railroad station by Emperor William, the Crown Prince Frederick William, Prince Eitel Frederick and Count von Buelow. His majesty's greeting of the field marshal was most cordial. He kissed von Waldensee on both cheeks. The Emperor and the field marshal drove together to the castle amid the plaudits of the crowd. There the Emperor welcomed the field marshal.

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The book is 9 1/2 x 12 inches, has 110 pages, and weighs, when wrapped for mailing, about 3 pounds.

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List of Locomotives, Cane Cars and Portable Track For Sale by The Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company.

Two BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVES, 24" gauge, 6 wheels connected, 5 feet 3" wheel base, 30" wheels, cylinders, 10" x 14", side pump and injector, weight 12 tons, 8-wheel tenders, 1,200-gallon tanks.

FIFTY SPARE TUBES, spare pistons, rings and stems, hangers, springs, shoes and wedges, injector, oil cups, etc., etc.

One BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE, 24" gauge, four 22" drivers, 40" wheel base, single pony truck in rear, weight 5 tons, 4-wheel tender, 800-gallon tank, cylinders 7 1/2 x 10", 2 headlights, also fitted with saddle tank.

One spare SMOKESTACK, spare hangers, springs, pistons, shoes and wedges, etc.

Four hundred CANE CARS, Twenty-five FLAT CARS for hauling railroad iron.

Five miles of 12-pound PORTABLE TRACK, with steel sleepers of the Fowler patent.

Five to ten miles of 12-pound PERMANENT TRACK, together with fish plates. No bolts or spikes for same. This whole outfit is a 2-foot gauge, and practically in good working order. The cars have a capacity of 3 to 4 tons of cane.

The reason for selling same is on account of increasing the gauge of roads, consequently necessitating new rolling stock.

Prices for same can be had of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Honolulu, or the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, Spreckelsville, Maui. Goods will be delivered P. O. B., Kahului wharf, Maui.

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Hatchets	Carpenter's Saws
Stove Polish	Family Meat Saws
Stove Brushes	Butcher Cages
Picture Hooks	Spring Balances
Picture Wire	Family Scales
Curry Combs	Bird Cage Springs
Machine Oil	Carpenter's Rules
Shoe Blacking	Harness Soap
Silver Polish	Harness Blacking
Saxo	Chamois Skins
Butcher Steels	Meat Choppers
Ice Chippers	Butcher's Cleavers
Ice Shaves	Family Cleavers
Rat Traps	Garden Trowels
Wood Saws	Garden Forks
Ice Saws	Tea Strainers
Butcher Saws	Chandelier Hooks
Cane Knives	Squeegee Brushes
Ice Tongs	Tobacco Cutters
Cork Screws	Axle Grease
Can Openers	Tape Measures
Harness Oil	Shelf Brackets
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Hammers	Washing Ammonia
Call Bells	Horse Brushes
Scissors	Wire Door Mats
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BELGIAN HARES PLENTY Many of Them Be- ing Bred Here Now.

(From Saturday's daily.)

NOT ONE PAIR but at least twenty pairs of Belgian hares and rabbits and three or four dozen young offspring are of a certainty on these islands, for that number were seen yesterday by an Advertiser reporter at a regularly established and thriving rabbitry running in full blast and in defiance of the law, in Mokuaua valley and within three miles of the city. Not only is this a fact but indications point to the existence of a number of other rabbitries, and many cases were discovered yesterday of the pests being reared as pets, the prolific product of young being distributed freely among friends and neighbors of the owners; this is the state of affairs in the Portuguese element particularly.

The rabbitry in question belongs to a man named Wagner, an importer of stock, who has an establishment at Iwilei, near the Metropolitan Meat Company's slaughter house, and who supplies that company with pork and other meats.

Mr. Wagner has a thriving stock farm up Mokuaua valley, the same being conducted in a capable manner by his energetic Hawaiian wife and turkeys, guinea fowls and other poultry are raised at the place for the supplying of the establishment down town.

Information came to the Advertiser yesterday to the effect that rabbits were being reared also, on this ranch, and a representative was immediately sent out to investigate the truth of the matter. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth was consulted and Officer George Sea was despatched with the reporter to the Wagner ranch. Upon inquiry of Mrs. Wagner the two were conducted at once to the rabbitry, which was exhibited with pride, the woman doubtlessly being in ignorance of the illegality of maintaining and rearing rabbits.

Within a well-arranged rabbit house, dozens of the animals of all sizes frisked about, nibbling at the bits of vegetables and green leaves which were strewn on the floor.

A large female Belgian hare was conspicuous among a number of grown-up white rabbits, and a mass of little rabbits of both breeds and cross-breeds tumbled over each other and ran in and out of the little doorways provided for them.

It was impossible to count the animals and the woman was asked how many there were.

"I no can count," said she, "he grow too quick. I no know how many. I think twenty big one—three, four dozen little one. He come so many little one all time. I no know how many. New little one come all time. He breed every two month and every time come maybe twelve, thirteen little one. No can keep count."

"For what purpose do you raise them?" the woman was asked.

"Raise 'em for sell," she replied. "bimeby do big business; sell hotel. We no sell much rabbit for two, three month. Long time ago my husband sell rabbit Hawaiian Hotel, British Club, Lyoferrug place, too. He take 'em down town, sell 'em."

When asked where the original rabbits were procured Mrs. Wagner said that the boy who go to the Coast to bring down the stock for her husband brought them down from the Mainland with the pigs, fancy chickens, etc., with which his car is stocked. She was asked if her husband had any trouble in getting the rabbits ashore on the arrival of the sailing vessel in which they were brought, and she replied that she did not know; if he had had any trouble with the inspectors she had not heard of it. She also stated that she intended selling the animals for pets to any one who cared to purchase them.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth will consult with High Sheriff Brown this morning and prompt action will be taken in the matter of this wholesale breeding of the pests which the law has been at so much pains to exclude from this island. The words of the woman quoted above are eloquent of the phenomenal breeding of the animals, and their continual nibbling all the leaves, grasses and vegetables provided for them bespeak their voracious appetites for all green things. The disastrous result, should a pair of these prolific pests escape to the cane fields, can easily be imagined.

That there are many Belgian hares and other destructive species of rabbit being kept in Honolulu as pets is an indisputable fact. The pair of Belgian hares spoken of in yesterday's Advertiser as having been seen in a street car caged and in possession of a passenger, have not yet been located, but the identity of the man who carried them has been discovered, and he will be sought out this morning by the authorities.

In tracing down the rumor of the incident referred to it was learned yesterday that Inspector Albert Clark had stated that he had seen the man carrying the animals on the car. He was interviewed in regard to the matter and admitted that he had made the statement.

"At first I thought it was a Belgian hare," said he, "and I am not certain that it was not. I asked the man if it was, and he said it was only a pet rabbit that he was taking to a friend. I let him go, as he said it was not a Belgian hare, and I thought I would report the matter to the board of inspectors later."

Mr. Clark said that no investigation

COMMERCIAL.

BUSINESS has been very quiet during the past week, the investor still being out of the market. There is still no disposition to invest, on the part of the general public, and this accounts for the extremely dull week on the local Stock and Bond Exchange. There were very few board sales and there were few street transactions recorded and these at lower figures. Ewa was active at the beginning of the week at 25, but declined steadily under sales of several hundred shares at 24 1/2-2. On Wednesday large buying orders were received by the brokers but the shares were not then obtainable. A few street sales were recorded at 24 3/4-4, which was the closing figure, 25 being asked. Hawaiian sugar shares were transferred at 31 1/2-2, the closing price being 30. Honoumuli was offered as low as 132 1/2-2, the stock steadily declining, as at the first of the week it was sought for at 140. Kahuku sold at 22 1/2-2. Oahu sold as low as 130, though the closing was at 132 1/2-2. Quotations on Ookala remained the same at 12 1/2-2 bid, 13 1/2-2 asked. Waiwala declined to 73 1/2-2 asked, sales on the street being recorded at 75. Pioneer Mill was sold at 95, 100 being asked. The new assessable shares of this company, with 25 per cent paid, sold at par. This stock was issued August 1st, and the money is to be spent in the development of mountain water, which will be used to generate electric power to be transmitted for a long distance, for the purpose of running the pumps of the plantation, thus effecting a saving to the estate, in coal alone, of \$200,000 a year. Honoumuli, which fell so rapidly on the San Francisco market, was offered at 15, 16 bid. Olowatu was offered at 145, Koloa at 150 and Kipahulu at 100. Koloa and Kipahulu paid good dividends at the beginning of last week.

Of the assessable stocks, Kihel was offered at 11, but there were no bidders. McBryde fell to 7 3/4-4, 85 per cent paid in. The paid up stock fell in sympathy. The final assessment on McBryde, \$3 a share, has been called, payable September 2d. During the payment of this assessment it is expected that this stock will decline further. Oia was at 3 and the paid up at 12.

Among the miscellaneous stocks Wilder Steamship and Inter-Island were offered at par. Hawaiian Electric advanced to 105, while People's Ice & Refrigerating fell to 80. The Electric Company will absorb the Ice company, and buyers of ice shares at 80 calculate that an assessment of \$16 to \$20 will be called, to pay off outstanding indebtedness, after which a share of Electric will be exchanged for a share of Ice. The bank and mercantile stocks remain unchanged.

Bond quotations were strong. Ewa sixes being at 102, while Oahu R. & L. Co. advanced to 105. Both Oahu sugar and Waiwala are at 102 1/2-2. Dividends were paid as follows: Hawaiian Agricultural Co., 2 1/2-2 per cent Honoumuli, 3 per cent; Ookala, 1 per cent, and Oahu R. & L. Co., 50 cents.

THE HARDWARE NEGOTIATION.

That there will be something come out of the proposed deal between E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd., and the Hawaiian Hardware Company is believed by those who have followed the negotiations. There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the latter company today, and at that time there may be some offer other than the present one made to the former. The offer now standing is for the sale of the stock of the Hawaiian company to Hall & Son for \$30,000. There are further negotiations going on and the result will not be known for several days yet.

had as yet been made by the Board and that he had not even reported it. He was asked the name of the passenger who carried the animal, but refused to give it, saying that it would spoil the investigation of the inspectors to divulge the name at this time.

"Why should you wish to suppress any information you may possess," he was asked, "since if there is no truth in the rumor it can result in no injury, and if it is true the matter should be certainly ferreted out?"

"I am a public official," Mr. Clark replied, "and I have the right to withhold any information I choose, pending investigation, without giving any reason for so doing."

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth was informed of the inspector's refusal, and Mr. Clark was summoned to the High Sheriff's Office. Mr. Chillingworth maintained that it was the duty of the inspectors to prevent the importation into the city of the prohibited animals, but that their jurisdiction in the matter ceased once the animals were landed, and that complaints of the keeping and breeding of rabbits in the city should receive the consideration of the local authorities in the enforcement of the law prescribing the powers of the police in destroying the pests and punishing offenders.

Mr. Clark was given until 5 o'clock to divulge the name of the man he had seen on the car, and just before the hour he appeared at Mr. Chillingworth's office and stated that the passenger who had carried the rabbits was a man by the name of Aldrich, who was formerly in the employ of Le Munyon's photograph gallery. An effort was made to find Mr. Aldrich last night, but he could not be located. He will be summoned this morning.

Rather an amusing incident, and one which indicated more developments in the Belgian hare line, happened while the matter was being discussed in the Deputy Sheriff's office. "Tommy Abe," familiarly known as "Tommy," being a Japanese member of the police force, had been listening to the conversation and had gathered that rabbits was the subject under discussion. There was a moment's silence. It was broken by the amazing words of "Tommy," who leaned back in his chair in the glory of his blue uniform and a shining star.

"I got two rabbit home," said he. The Deputy Sheriff's face wore a look of blank amazement and incredulity. He collapsed and fell into a chair. Tommy went on to describe his pets. They had long ears, he said, and ate everything green in sight; were of a dark-brown color and got along amply with his monkey and his parrot; they had thrived remarkably and in the few months that he had had them he had been able to give away thirty or forty little ones to his neighbors, who raised them either for pets or to eat. "I live Portuguese town," he said. "Portuguese very fond of pet rabbit and goat. All time raise 'em. Lots of rabbit in Portuguese town."

Apparently "Tommy's" pets are not Belgian hares, but they undoubtedly belong to the destructive class of rabbits, and as such are prohibited by law. "Tommy" grew facetious and when questioned about the animals volunteered to procure pets for all present who desired them. "You come with me," said he, "and I show you lots of rabbit."

When made acquainted with the nature of the rabbit investigation the Japanese got badly scared and said that he had had the rabbits only a few days; also that he would go right home and kill them and wouldn't ever keep a rabbit again. The monkey and the parrot were enough to lavish his affection upon. He was very nervous the rest of the afternoon and hastened home when relieved from duty. The animals are probably in process of preparation for stew this morning. The Portuguese section will be thoroughly gone over by the police immediately.

Mr. Chillingworth stated last night that no time will be lost in prosecuting all cases and that the matter will be followed up vigorously. All animals will be destroyed as soon as found and those in possession of them will be held to strict account and punished without discrimination. The Chamber of Commerce will probably take prompt action also, as the matter, of stake is a very important one and one which involves thousands of dollars and interminable annoyance to the planters in the future.

As a result of the Advertiser's vigorous crusade against the Belgian hare, thirty-two of the pests were gathered in by the police yesterday morning, and Wagner, the proprietor of the rabbitry in Kalihi valley, was placed under arrest. This action was taken upon information filed Saturday before Judge Wilcox charging Wagner with violating section 1484 of the penal laws.

The following reference is made to rabbits under part III, chapter 85 of the penal laws of 1897:

Section 1483. The keeping and breeding of rabbits in the various islands of Hawaii is hereby prohibited.

Section 1484. Any person who shall keep or maintain for breeding any rabbits in any of the islands is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, for the first offense, and upon conviction thereof a second time shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars and imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding two months.

Section 1485. Any police officer or other officer of the peace is hereby authorized to destroy any rabbit found in this Republic (Territory) and no officer destroying any rabbits shall be liable for any damages for such destruction to any person claiming the ownership of such animals, provided that no officer shall enter in any inhabited inclosure for the purpose of taking or destroying any rabbits, without authority of law under a warrant duly issued.

Section 1486. This act shall not apply to any persons raising rabbits when said rabbits are kept in a confined state and only intended or kept as pet animals.

Both a warrant for arrest and a search warrant were issued by Judge Wilcox at the instance of High Sheriff Brown. The search of the premises was first made in Kalihi Sunday morning, and in all thirty-four rabbits and Belgian hares were found by the officers. The law gives the officer the right to destroy any such animals found within the Territory, but as this is the first action to be brought under the law it was deemed wise to hold the hares until the matter is passed upon in the courts.

Thirty rabbits and Belgian hares were brought down from the rabbitry in Kalihi valley in a cage which had been specially constructed for the occasion. It was on this account that the serving of the warrant was delayed until Sunday. The forerunners of a great pest were then taken to Oahu prison, where they are kept closely confined, on a strict diet of ti leaves and vegetables. There were thirty-four in all, large, small and medium-sized, white, brown and of a color crossed between the two. Wagner was also placed under arrest, having been found in his office in the stockyards district. He was later released on bond to appear this morning at 10 o'clock before Judge Wilcox for a preliminary hearing. He has employed counsel and will fight against the enforcement of the law.

"There are many of the pests that are kept as pets," said Sheriff Brown yesterday. "We cannot touch these according to law. There is a distinction between rabbits for pets and those for breeding purposes. It is a bad thing, though, for the enforcement of the law, to make distinctions of this kind, for there are numerous Belgian hares that should be destroyed that will be kept under this construction of the statute. Many will seek to evade the law in that way, but where the evidence is conclusive that the Belgian hares are being used for breeding purposes, we shall prosecute vigorously. The law should make no distinctions in a matter of this kind."

The line of defense is not known, but a test of the law will hardly be attempted on the ground that these ani-

mals are pets, especially after the admission to an Advertiser reporter Friday that the hares were being raised for sale to the hotels for eating purposes.

A distinction may be raised as to the difference between rabbits and hares. The statute expressly forbids the importation and breeding of rabbits, but does not refer to the Belgian hare in so many words, though the hare is commonly referred to as a species of rabbit.

JAMES H. BLOUNT IS PARALYZED

MACON, Ga., August 4.—Ex-Congressman James H. Blount, who represented this district in Congress for twenty years, and who was sent to Hawaii by President Cleveland as Commissioner Paramount at the time of the revolution in the islands, has suffered a stroke of paralysis and is in a critical condition at his country home near here.

James H. Blount was born in Macon on September 12, 1837, and represented



JAMES H. BLOUNT.

the Sixth District of his native State in Congress continuously from 1872 until March 4, 1893. During that period he was a member of several of the most important committees and had been chairman of the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Postoffices. Shortly before the expiration of his last term he received an unprecedented tribute from his fellow-members of Congress, who, knowing that he had declined a re-nomination, interrupted the proceedings of the House in order that Judge Holman of Indiana might deliver a eulogy upon Blount's public services. Holman's address was followed by sympathetic remarks by Representatives Bland of Missouri, Hitt of Illinois, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Springer of Illinois and McCreary of Kentucky.

Blount was dispatched to Hawaii in the capacity of special United States Commissioner by President Cleveland in March, 1893, for the purpose of ascertaining the advantages or disadvantages of annexation and the sentiment of both whites and natives in reference thereto. Blount sailed for Honolulu from San Francisco on March 20, 1893, and shortly after his arrival at the Hawaiian capital gave instructions for the withdrawal of the United States marines from the city and the hauling down of the American flag from the headquarters of the provisional government established there before he arrived.

GOOD MEDICINE FOR CHILDREN.

If you have a baby in the house you will wish to know the best way to check any unusual looseness of the bowels, or diarrhoea, so common to small children. O. P. M. Holliday, of Deming, Ind., who has an eleven months' old child, says: "Through the months of June and July our baby was teething and took a running off of the bowels and sickness of the stomach. His bowels would move from five to eight times a day. I had a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house, and gave him four drops in a teaspoonful of water and he got better at once." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

Turkish troops drove eight Bulgarians into a house and setting it afire burned the people to death.

NOTICE OF SALE.

BY ORDER OF MESSRS. THEO. H. DAVIES & Co., Ltd., mortgagees under that certain mortgage dated July 1, 1898, made by George McDougall, William McDougall and George W. McDougall, doing business at Kailua, in the island of Hawaii, under the firm name and style of George McDougall & Sons, and recorded in the Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu, in liber 180, on pages 231 to 234, and by the consent of said mortgagees, and of all parties in interest, I will offer for sale at public auction at my salesroom, Queen street, Honolulu, on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, all of the property situated in the district of North Kona, island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, known as the McDougall Ranch and Coffee Plantation, containing an area of — acres more or less, described as follows, to wit:

All of those certain pieces or parcels of land situate at Kailua and Honokahau (2), island of Hawaii, aforesaid, and more particularly described as follows:

1. The ahupuaa of Hienaloli 2d, and being apana 5, of L. C. A. 7714, and conveyed by deed dated July 31, 1895, from Charles R. Bishop and Samuel M. Damon to George McDougall, of record in said registry in liber 94, on page 314, containing an area of about 200 acres.

2. All of that land situate at Papakohi, Honokahau 3, containing 80.50 acres, and more particularly described in Royal Patent (grant) No. 3454, to George McDougall, issued August 30, 1893.

Together with all and singular the easements, tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances unto the same belonging or in any wise appertaining.

The above two pieces being subject to a certain mortgage dated March 2, 1897, from George McDougall to the estate of W. C. Lunallilo, deceased, for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest at 7 per cent per annum, of record in said registry in liber 170, page 32.

And also all of those certain indentures of lease of lands in North Kona, island of Hawaii, aforesaid, viz:

1. That certain indenture of lease from Liliuokalani to George McDougall of the land known as Keahuolu, described in L. C. A. 6452, R. P. 6861, dated the 21st of March, 1892, of record in said registry in liber 124, on pages 442-445. Area, about 4,771 acres. \$900 per annum to March 31, 1912; \$700 per annum to March 31, 1922.

2. That certain indenture of lease from Francis Spencer to George McDougall of the land known as Honokahau, dated January 4, 1897, of record in said registry in liber 160, on pages 24-25. About 500 acres. \$300 per annum to January 4, 1912; \$400 per annum to January 4, 1927.

3. That certain indenture of lease from the trustees under the will of Bernice Pauahi Bishop to George McDougall of the land known as Puua, together with fishing rights, dated May 2, 1897, of record in said registry in liber 160, on pages 225-227. About 800 acres. \$100 per annum to May 2, 1902.

4. That certain indenture of lease from Mrs. Kau Keawewewa to George McDougall and Sons of homestead lots 10 and 20, in Kealahou, dated March 1, 1894, of record in said registry in liber 161, on pages 222-223, containing an area of 45.51 acres, more or less, per annum to March 1, 1911.

Together with all buildings and improvements made upon or put up and erected upon the land in said leases named and described, also all coffee trees growing thereon, the area of said coffee lands being as follows:

About 150 acres of planted coffee. About 50 acres of wild coffee. And also, all of the herd of cattle belonging to said mortgagees running at large in said North Kona, numbering about 400 head, more or less.

JAMES F. MORGAN, Auctioneer.

TERMS—Cash, United States gold coin. Deeds at expense of purchaser.

For further particulars, apply to Hatch & Stillman, attorneys for mortgagee, or to Messrs. Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

Dated Honolulu, July 15, 1901. 5413-7300

Comptroller Dawes, in his reference to the organization of national banks under the act of March, 1900, says: In the Pacific States, including Hawaii, there were twenty-two organized, with an aggregate capital of \$1,635,000. Of this number twelve were of the smaller class, and nine were with capital of \$50,000 or more.

Mills College CALIFORNIA.

COLLEGE AND SEMINARY Courses: Music and Art; excellent advantages. A refined, Christian home for young ladies. Fall term begins August 7, 1901. For information, address MRS. C. T. MILLS, Mills College Postoffice, California.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$200,000.00
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:
Chas. M. Cooke President
P. C. Jones Vice President
C. H. Cooke Cashier
F. C. Atherton Assistant Cashier
Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.
Judd Building, Fort Street.

ANDERSON ACADEMY, Irvington, California.

BUILDINGS NEW, GROUNDS SURPASSINGLY beautiful; climate all that could be desired. A military school of highest grade, and at the same time a pleasant home.
Only one-half hour's ride by rail from Mills College.

WM. WALKER ANDERSON, Principal.

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The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

EMPRESS LINE OF STEAMERS FROM VICTORIA.
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
Agents Canadian-Australian S. & L. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted pure in the back, and all kindred complaints, from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

How to Save Fuel

THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER.—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbonic gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel. These machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Puna Mill, Kahala Mill and the Kahala Mill, Hawaii.

GEORGE OSBORNE, Kula, Hawaii, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

Ten Thousand Feet OF GARDEN HOSE

JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE VARIETY OF Lawn Sprinklers and Nozzles

ALL THE LATEST PATTERNS

In addition to our Special Brands of Hose, which have given such general satisfaction, we offer 1/2 and 3/4 inch Garden Hose at Specially Low Prices.

In Fireproof Safes

WE HAVE THE HALL

It is poor economy to buy a poor safe. Get a Hall and Get the Best.

Second-Hand Safes at Bargains.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu, H. T., Second-Class Matter.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Month \$1.50
Per Month, Foreign 2.00
Per Year 18.00
Per Year, Foreign 24.00
—Payable invariably in Advance—

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

TUESDAY AUGUST 20

A sponge industry would at least have the advantage of giving the native Hawaiians a pleasant and lucrative business quite in line with their life.

Killing the lantana with a scale-bug may also kill the coffee trees. People in the agricultural line, before making radical moves, should consult the experts.

Pearl Harbor will be a busy place in a few years. The 1,200 workmen who are likely to be put in motion at the navy yard mean a new white population of between five and six thousand. Naturally commerce will seek the big port and a thriving town will grow up on its beach. The future plans for Oahu railway improvement have already been outlined here and they indicate the probable trend of commercial enterprise on all sides.

Every time Mr. Carnegie gives a million to a library he intensifies the bitterness of the iron and steel strikers. Great displays of wealth made by the employers of these men with their help, brought on the present difficulty. Mr. Carnegie's bland remark in London, that he had \$25,000,000 yet to give away was accepted as a taunt by the laboring men on his pay-rolls and now the Carnegie wheels are still.

The mainland press, or a portion of it, has an eruption of slander about Hawaii which sounds like the tirades of certain sensational lecturers and press correspondents who infected these parts a few months ago. Many of the articles we see are unfit for republication in these columns. Such stories of iniquity coupled with the libels Judge Humphreys is uttering whenever he can hire a newspaper to print what he says, have served to give the Islands a name they never have and probably never will deserve. It is a pity the identity of the writers is withheld but slanders are usually anonymous in their methods of assault.

Why not select the slackest business day of the week for the clerks' half-holiday instead of the liveliest? Saturday, the world over, is a time for shopping and this must always be so where a Sunday law obtains. People then have to buy for two days and they usually have more money to buy with. Here in Honolulu every store is crowded on Saturday while its doors stay open. This shows the presence of a public demand which ought not to be arbitrarily cut off. In some countries the clerks get their half-holiday on Wednesday, an arrangement which breaks the week in the middle and does not interfere with the most efficient work of the week.

It is not a question whether white Americans can work in the cane fields and truck farms of Hawaii but whether such men will. This paper has often said that the 90,000 young Americans who were lately chasing natives through the miasmatic swamps of the Philippine archipelago were working harder and earning less than they would on the Hawaiian plantations. Yet when it comes to getting American farmers for our work they feel insulted. Even of the co-operative plan they do not take to the cane field program. If the theorists think otherwise let them get a contract from the planters to supply American white labor and see what happens to them when they try to round up their men.

THEORY VS. FACT.

It is easy to theorize in making Hawaii rich by sending fruits and vegetables to the Coast, but those who have tried it have small patience with the theorist. After paying steamer freight over 2,100 miles of sea to a glutted market and settling with the commission merchant at the other end of the line—who makes a large deduction for spoiled goods whether they are spoiled or not—the grower, unless he is a Chinaman, doesn't get enough to pay his expenses. Further loss is apt to be incurred at the hands of the Coast officials who subject island fruits and vegetables to the closest scrutiny for insect blights.

The only fruits from Hawaii in demand on the Coast are bananas, pineapples and alligator pears. Our oranges have never been popular there for the reason that they are, comparatively, an inferior fruit. Bananas are now in competition with those of other points and will on San Francisco wagon stands at the rate of three for five cents. What is left for the grower here may be imagined. If pineapples paid, the vacant lands near town would be covered with them. The losses are so great on consignments of alligator pears that the retail dealer at San Francisco has to ask thirty-five cents apiece for them. Certain vegetables raised on Oahu near the port of departure, might sell in the New York market, but the trade in those, if it ever develops, will go to Chinamen with whom white men cannot compete.

To seriously urge that Hawaii would profit by losing its great staple and going into a pleasure fruit and vegetable trade is to incur the smile of derision from every one who knows anything about other agricultural or economic conditions here. That which holds out the prospect of making living cheaper at home. Export on any great or profitable scale is out of the question.

IMPORTED PESTS.

Neither the press, police nor the various Government inspectors can be too careful to guard against the introduction of the rabbit tribe, under whatever variation of species, to these islands. Carelessness in similar respects has hurt Hawaii prodigiously in the past, though an honorable exception may be noted in favor of the officials who killed Dr. Hildebrand's snakes. The mongoose, imported to eat rats in the canefields, was a most undesirable acquisition. It liked poultry and eggs better than rats and has succeeded in not only depopulating hen yards but in pretty nearly cleaning out the quail and pheasants and other ground-nesting birds. The Japanese beetle came in on plants and has taken away the roses which used to bloom so generously here. There were some things like the mosquito, the scorpion, centipede and big spider that could not have been kept out. They came, mostly, in ships from the coast of Mexico. But the mongoose and the mynah bird were brought here with a deliberate purpose which should have had a better judgment behind it.

Rendered wise by misfortune our people tried to make it impossible to introduce the rabbit pest and a law was passed against the importation of the scourge of Australia and Southern California. Unhappily some feeble-minded legislator got through a proviso favorable to rabbit "pets," and only those hares and rabbits designed for breeding purposes were debarred. But the pets, with a serene contempt of statutory law, proceeded to breed, and now there are hares and rabbits enough in town to menace the integrity of every vegetable patch and canefield on Oahu providing they are not rounded up and killed.

The police are doing their part and already have a colony of hares and rabbits behind the bars. But enough are outside in the guise of pets to constitute a serious danger. It is probable that the law cannot find a way to touch these. If that is the case we have no better advice to offer the planters who are assembling today than that they appropriate a sum large enough to buy what hares and rabbits there are under private control in the Islands at a fancy figure. It would be cheaper to pay a dollar a pound for rabbit meat now than to go to the expense later on of building rabbit-proof fences around and through the great plantations. Further consignments of rabbits from abroad could probably be kept out.

JAMES H. BLOUNT.

Prior to the announcement in the last files that ex-Congressman James H. Blount had been stricken with paralysis, little had been heard of him since the critical days of 1893 when he was next to President Dole, the foremost figure in Hawaii. That little referred to the unlikelihood that President Cleveland would entrust any further responsibilities to him and embodied the news of his withdrawal to a privacy which has been unbroken until now.

Before the Hawaiian affair took place Mr. Blount was a rising man in the Democratic party—a risen man, in fact. His service in Congress had been distinguished and his chances to secure the Governorship of Georgia were considered good, with a Senatorship in further prospect. In an evil hour he accepted the mission to Hawaii which was, in its secret initiative, an attempt to convict the Harrison administration of having seized these Islands by force of arms. Mr. Blount, as used to be said of drumhead court-martials, was "organized to convict." In pursuance of his orders he directed the Admiral on this station to haul down the American flag which had been raised over the Government buildings to signalize a United States protectorate. That act started the greatest political row the United States had seen since the disputed Presidential count of 1876. The storm and Blount must have appalled them both. Almost the entire press denounced the flag affair; and when, at a later date, Cleveland, regaining courage, ventured upon a plan to restore the Queen—a plan which put every patriotic American in Honolulu, including the majority of the G. A. R. post under arms—it was seriously proposed to impeach him. A Democratic Congress then took the Hawaiian affair out of his hands and put an end to a conspiracy which, so far as it had gone, had threatened the Democratic ticket in every Northern State and city with defeat.

It was necessary to have a scapegoat and Mr. Blount was the handy man. He was accused by the administration papers of having deceived President Cleveland in his report upon the political conditions of Hawaii. Had it not been for that, they said, the President would never have made the mistake of trying to compel an American colony to endure a monarchical yoke. Mr. Blount protested in vain. He went to see Mr. Cleveland and came away disappointed. It had been made plain to him that the President did not mean to carry a responsibility which could be unloaded upon him. Thereupon the once Paramount Commissioner and Minister to Hawaii returned to his Georgian home and public life knew him no more. His retirement was the most binding of exiles—the passing into the private station of an able and once conspicuous man who had become unavailable for any party service.

AN EXPORT FALLACY.

The substitute-for-sugar discussion draws out this interesting letter.
Honolulu Aug. 19, 1901.
Editor Advertiser: There have recently appeared in the Advertiser two editorials dealing with the question of diversified products. The writer of these statements is to be commended for his extreme statements in a hostile sheet, has, I believe, gone beyond the legitimate purpose of his plea in writing so hopelessly and indeed disparagingly, of the attempt at the production of anything other than sugar. In so doing, he has done injustice to certain interests of the Islands. Upon the profits of sugar a large mercantile and economic structure has been built up. To cripple the sugar industry would be to undermine this structure and it is out of the question to imagine that any other industry or combination of industries would immediately rise to take the place of sugar. At the same time it is not true, as some people insist, and as one might infer from the editorial in this morning's Advertiser, that "the sugar industry is a priori, doomed to failure." In the past the brains of the Islands have been devoted to sugar, and to enterprises dependent directly upon it. The margin of profit was so great that nothing better was to be looked for, and it certainly did not pay people to bother themselves much about the prices they paid for potatoes and onions. Such outside enterprises as were undertaken previous to annexation seem not to have been really well handled. Conditions are now changing. As we approach the prospect of eventual smaller profits in sugar, business enterprise is turning to other channels. How far this change will go we cannot foresee. That we shall reach the condition of an Eastern manufacturing town is not possible. That we have reached the point where an American farmer can make an independent living by raising truck for market, has not been proved. It is an open question whether the same amount of intelligence and enterprise which has established the quality of the Washington Navel orange in the Eastern markets would not establish the Hawaiian orange, or produce here an orange that could be established in the markets of the country. We do know, however, that we now have an apparently successful brickyard, and that there is a glass-bottle cannery actually in operation and making money with the prospect of the industry developing into hundreds if not thousands of acres. Insignificant, comparatively, as these items appear, they show the trend of things, and the Advertiser should not stand in the way of progress of this kind. Yours respectfully, A. B. C.

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The Advertiser has never doubted the ability of the small farmer in Hawaii to raise enough fruits and vegetables to support himself and his family. The most of living here, but it objects decidedly to the argument that sugar could be abandoned with the result that prosperity equal to that of the present or approximating one-fifth part of it, could be had from growing fruits and vegetables to the glutted markets of California, Oregon and Washington.

Our correspondent says place at Wahiawa. We hope and believe he will profit by it. But if he raises fruit to send to California he must first pay the cost of its transportation to Honolulu. He will then take the loading risks which always destroy a percentage of his consignment. Next he will pay the heavy steamer charges to San Francisco and when his wares arrive there and drayage has been paid, they will be levied on for commissions by agents who have him at their mercy and are generally soulless in their charges. We could write a lay book of Revelations about the hapless experience of Southern California farmers in trying to realize on their fruit, honey and vegetables in the San Francisco market, but 500 miles away; yes, and of the ruin of fruit and vegetable growers in the San Joaquin, not two hundred miles from the metropolitan center. Yet we are asked to believe that Hawaii, 2,100 miles from the Coast, can sell oranges, pineapples, onions and squashes, and what-not there in a way to make a fortune. Why, we can't even make money from export bananas; and as for pineapples, in cans Captain Kidwell fought out that question long ago and finally retired from the field in disgust. The first obstacle he met was a combine of buyers to compel him to take \$1.00 per dozen for his superior canned goods; and while he forced them above that price it took a continual warfare with the men who controlled the market to get fair returns. As for pineapples in their natural state the market scored the cultivator a loss.

Our correspondent does not gain much by his reference to the brickyard. That plant does not make bricks for export, but for home use. It is doing with its product what the small farmer must do with his. The hope of tropical countries is in some great staple, produced by cheap labor and always salable at a good price. For us that staple is sugar. There is nothing to take its place now on the export lists and the things least likely to do so in future are those which are produced in abundance close to the market we must seek. Coffee we may do something with when Congress puts a tariff about it; the rubber tree is full of possibilities; the vanilla bean grows here as a trellis plant and might be reared into an export commodity on the scale of \$5 per pound. Tobacco might be tried. Experiments with these things would be the part of wisdom, but to try and build up a trade with California in products which that State raises abundantly or which she can buy in a cheaper market than this one, strikes us as a sad misuse of energy.

WILL NOT WORK.

That while men will not work in the cane fields is just as true as that they can do so. Trials have been made. White men have been brought to the estates and given employment in the various branches of the industry in the past. Some came under contract and stayed until they had lived out that term. What became of them then? They sought the towns and there they stay except those who became, through some force of character, lungs and stay to direct the labors of the coolies. With so many instances which might be cited it seems that there must be something behind the iteration of the charge of bad faith on the part of the plantation men, in endeavoring to secure labor which may stay in the fields, rather than a pure desire to see an American citizenship in these Islands.

It is not necessary to go far to find instances of the desertion of the plantations by white laborers. Take the Portuguese. Almost all the men of this race came here for the purpose of working in the fields, and they did so long as their contracts held. How many of them at once deserted their beds and cutting knives for the towns is a matter of a census rather than of argument. They are of the most industrious citizens. They work hard and long but even they would not stick to the stripping of cane and the harder work of loading it on the cars. Nor are they alone in this. There have been tried in the past other nationalities.

There were the Galicians, whose trials gave food for so much thought and talk two years ago. They knew to what they were coming, and yet it was found that they would not stand the

The Small of the Back.

That is where some people feel weak all the time.

They are likely to be despondent and it is not unusual to find them borrowing trouble as if they hadn't enough already.

The fact is their kidneys are weak, either naturally or because of sickness, exposure, worry or other influences.

"I am thankful to say," writes J. L. Campbell of Syracuse, N. Y., "that Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me. For many years I was troubled with backache. At times I was so bad I had to be helped from the bed or chair. I am now well and strong and free from pain." What this great medicine did for him it has done for others.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Begin treatment with Hood's today.

work in the fields. Not long ago there were brought here a party of men from Boston, many of them American citizens. They accepted the free ride across continent and ocean, but it is a matter of local history that as soon as they landed they refused to carry out their contracts and work on the estates, but deserted and hunted work in the towns, and for some days were objects of charity in this city. Other parties of Portuguese recruited from the ranks of the mill-bands of the New England States have been sent here in the past and in almost every instance they soon discovered that they were not for that kind of work and found their way into the city, where they are now giving their attention to the minor trades or work upon the streets or at other unskilled labor. Even the Porto Rican, whose condition here is so vastly superior to that in his own country, is talking of what he could do if he could get hold of a small piece of land, and it is said to be a fact that there are some of them who are figuring upon how to get into planting—tobacco is their favorite crop—on their own account. This is the result of the Spanish blood, which is cropping out. Italians have found it wiser for them to devote their time to seeking work in the city than to continue in the fields.

It is, then, a matter of desire and inclination on the part of the man with white blood in his veins that he will not work in the fields—not that he cannot. The work requires a degree of close attention and is so exhaustive that none of the Caucasians will follow it. Yet it is a matter of daily comment that the planters should find young Americans to go into the cane and work as do the Orientals. The first question which would be raised would be the matter of compensation. There is now a dearth of men to till the farms of the East at wages ranging from \$18 to \$24 a month and found. For this sum what do the men have? They are in a community which offers cheap living, and many advantages which are absolutely impossible upon a plantation.

Again, they have only certain seasons when they are busy, for during the rest season, when the snows are on the ground, they have light labors and their pay goes on at a rate equal to that which is paid to the plantation man. Leaving the matter of compensation out of the question, it is next to impossible for the farmer to find any one who will work in his harvest fields, for the reason that other lines, especially the manufacturing field, have drawn upon the supply until there is no longer a contented young farmer class. The young men seek the city for its varied life, for its opportunities and for its amusements, forsaking the business to which they were born, and yet it is said here that these very young men, and the young women who of the same group, and education and rank follow them, come to the isolation of a plantation and work the whole year round, deprived of their accustomed pleasures and the opportunities for education in the university settlements and the libraries, for the purpose of growing up with the country.

If the shortage of labor in the older States was sectional or local to some one district there might be found a reason for this abandoning of the farm for the mill, but it is widespread. From the South comes the call for the Chinese to till the fields. From the Middle States there is a similar demand that there be given more men for the fields and mines. From the West where grain fields were not reaped as they should have been and wheat and the wheat was lost often because it could not be garnered, there is a question as to who gains by this exclusion of the cheap workman, and even in California where the agitation started and gained its first life there exists a difference of opinion as to the desirability of keeping down the supply in the labor market so that a few may benefit at the expense of the many.

With this condition staring the people in the face, then it will be a point of sentiment largely as to the admission of the Chinese. In the trades there can be no question of the undesirability of the coolie. He is imitative and will take possession of the entire field if he can. He will thus be brought into contact with a class of labor in which America has pride, the artisan. But may the Oriental coolie be kept in his place in the ranks of the field laborer? If he can there will be more development follow his introduction, and here in Hawaii there will return the prosperity of the former days, when the crops were tended and filled and harvested without the constant danger of losses by reason of the cane mowing in the ground for lack of men to cut and mill it. If the white man will not work in the field shall the field perform have no laborer?

Latest Sugar Prices.

NEW YORK, August 19.—Sugar—Raw quiet; fair refining, 5 1/2c; centrifugal, 10c; molasses sugar, 5 1/2c. Refined: white, 11c; cut, 10 1/2c; granulated, 10c; powdered, 10c.

BY AUTHORITY.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF REGISTERED TREASURY WARRANTS.

Treasurer's Office,
Honolulu, August 15, 1901.
Notice is hereby given to holders of Registered Treasury Warrants numbered from 1 to 500 inclusive to present them for payment at the office of the Treasurer in Honolulu on or after August 23, 1901, on which date interest will cease. WM. H. WRIGHT,
1934 Treasurer Territory of Hawaii.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING been duly appointed administrator of the estate of James Menden, late of Koloa, Kauai, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said estate to produce proper vouchers to the undersigned at Kealia, Kauai, within six months from date hereof, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
J. W. NEAL
Administrator of the Estate of Jas. Menden.

Kealia, Kauai, August 6, 1901.
2304—Aug. 6, 13, 20, 27; Sept. 3.

McBRYDE SUGAR CO., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the twelfth and final assessment of 15 per cent (\$2.00 per share), levied on the assessable stock of the McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd., is due on September 2, 1901, and will be delinquent on September 14, 1901.

Stockholders will please make prompt payment at the office of Messrs. Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

F. M. SWANEY,
Treasurer McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.
Honolulu, August 7, 1901.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Chief Justice Frear goes to the Mainland in the near future.

Governor Dole has gained visibly in health and strength during his mountain sojourn, and will return soon.

J. J. Dunne has been appointed assistant United States attorney, news to that effect having come Saturday.

The flags on the various consulates were dropped to half-mast Saturday, out of respect to the death of the Empress Frederick.

Wray Taylor has a miniature experimental farm in the back yard of the Capitol grounds. Alfalfa and dry land rice are doing well there.

The Labor Day committee has decided to give three prizes, \$100, \$50 and \$25, for the best decorated floats in the parade of Monday, September 2.

The bark Diamond Head is making great progress in unloading her cargo, and may get away on Wednesday next for Tacoma, to load coal for Kahului.

United States Marshal Ray declines to make any returns of income tax, stating that he is not bound to pay any tax to the Territory on a salary paid him by the federal government. Surveyor Wall says that he knows nothing of the reported rising of the Island of Hawaii at Kawaihae, and that he disbelieves the occurrence of any phenomenon there except the tidal wave.

Delegate Wilcox has received a brief notification from Charles K. Lyman of his success in passing the entrance examination at West Point. He writes that the battalion was about to go to the Buffalo exposition.

Briefs were filed yesterday with the Supreme Court in the income tax case by General Hartwell, Smith & Lewis, and Mr. Robertson. They follow out in more detail the oral arguments to the Supreme Court on Tuesday.

Francis Murphy Club No. 1 was organized last evening at Kawaiahae Church, with Mr. A. A. secretary pro tem. Headquarters for the new club will probably be located at the corner of Queen and South streets.

Professor Koehle goes to Maui today to put a stop to the turning loose of a scale bug species upon the lantana growth which has been proposed by some Maui ranchmen. He fears the bug might work devastation to other growths.

Carey W. Cook, of Tacoma, agent for the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, was notified on August 3 that the steamship Californian would arrive at Tacoma on or about August 29 en route from New York to Honolulu via San Francisco and Puget Sound.

Agitation has been started by Chinese Vice Consul Goo Kim against prominent Chinese to have Delegate Wilcox present a bill to Congress for the limitation of 5,000 Chinese laborers for the plantations, with certain restrictions.

Sheriff Brown has been cited to appear before Judge Estes because of his execution of an order from the Circuit Court in the Lum Man Luck bankruptcy matter, which was in the federal court. The hearing of the bankruptcy case has been set for August 21.

On Aug. 19, 1901, a party of Chinese, consisting of about 200 men, were taken aboard and landed on the ship the American Maru was delayed several hours in sailing to the Orient last Saturday on account of the escape of two Chinese who had been deported from San Francisco and were to have been returned to China. These Chinese made an attempt early Saturday morning to get away, but were captured. Later, one of them managed to elude the vigilance of the ship's officers and was about to leave the ship when the Japanese dray when the customs officers detected the ruse. He was taken aboard and an effort was made to ascertain who was his confederate. The capture is due to the vigilance of Inspector Dinklage.

Heela plantation, located on the opposite side of Oahu, is soon to be converted from a sugar plantation to a rice plantation and ranch. The rice crop will be taken in about January next, and after that no further attempts will be made to grow sugar. Heela has had difficulties in securing labor since Hawaii became a Territory. Further than this, during the plague no sugar could be shipped out, and it is stated that between \$25,000 and \$30,000 was lost on these two accounts last year. The plantation was sold to C. Bolte, who will now look after the converting process. The plantation was started back in the 170's by John McKelvey.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LITTLE A. DICKET—Attorney-at-law and Notary Public, P. O. Box 111, Honolulu, H. L. King, and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. L.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOK—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., Ltd.—Esplanade, 402 Fort and Allen Sts. Hollister & Co., Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Freight and passengers for all Island ports.

Castle & Cooke.

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OF BOSTON.

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Down Again.

In prices in the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as your feed is your life.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

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NEW YORK LINE

SHIP HELEN BREWER

will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about

SEPTEMBER 1, 1901.

If sufficient inducements are offered.

For freight rates apply to

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LIMITED.

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Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. L.

Shipping and Family

Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

S. I. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Preserved in Cans and Family Mail Steamship Company.

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NEWSPAPER 88

NEWSPAPER 88

STEEL MEN WALK OUT

Many Workers Will Tie Up Other Trades.

PITTSBURGH, August 18.—The men at the large Riverside Iron Works, Wheeling, W. Va., obeyed the order of President Shaffer and came out on a strike this morning. This plant was being operated as a non-union mill.

PITTSBURGH, August 18.—The general strike order of President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association became effective today and the army of steel, iron and tinworkers to which it is addressed is expected to throw down its tools at the close of the last turn. The close approach of the final hour has produced no appreciable change here, and as yet there has not been a ripple of excitement. Strong appeals have been made to both President Shaffer and President Gompers asking that they throw their influence toward a settlement and various plans for avoiding a general strike have been discussed and offered by disinterested men on the outside. There may yet come a powerful peace-maker with a form of compact that will be accepted by both sides, but for the present the strike seems inevitable.

The open letter written by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor is generally discussed today and construed by each individual according to his sympathies. The strikers asserted that it was eminently satisfactory to them and that it assured them of the sympathy and support of the Federation. Opponents of the strike insisted that there was but little consolation for the strikers in the statement. They say that President Gompers does not approve the strike and stood ready while here to accept and support any plan for a satisfactory settlement. It is not known here what steps the Federation of Labor will take. None of its officials are here and the Amalgamated leaders refuse to discuss the matter. All manner of reports as to legal actions are in circulation and injunctions and counter-injunctions are being discussed but no steps have been taken yet to invoke the aid of the courts by either side.

President Shaffer left early today for Newcastle to participate in the great strike demonstration in progress there. Reports from Newcastle indicate that there is a large crowd in attendance. President Shaffer was the principal speaker at the Newcastle meeting and will also deliver the main address at McKeesport tonight. He was given an enthusiastic welcome at Newcastle and was loudly cheered whenever he was seen and recognized.

Secretary Williams was in charge of the local strike headquarters in the absence of the chief. He said he knew nothing of any plan for compromise and that he had nothing to say as to the situation.

Excellent order still prevails throughout the district.

The strike at the Riverside plant of the National Tube Works at Benwood, W. Va., came earlier than was expected. At 2 o'clock this morning, when the men in the plate mill, where the material for the tube works is rolled, finished their turn, they dropped their tools and announced to the management that they would not be back on Monday. They were the first men in the country to obey the general order of President Shaffer. The mill has been operated as a non-union plant and was only recently organized. The Amalgamated leaders expected that the men would hold another meeting and feared that opposition to the strike would develop. There were 60 men employed in the plate mill, but only half of that number were engaged on the turn which finished at 2 o'clock this morning. It is understood, however, that the men on the other shift will refuse to go to work when the next turn commences. The action of the Riverside men greatly pleases the strike leaders, and they claim that the tie-up there will be general.

No accurate idea as to the number of men that obey the order to strike will be obtainable until tomorrow night. Thousands will show their intentions at the close of work today, but there are reports that the men on the other shift will refuse to go to work when the next turn commences. The action of the Riverside men greatly pleases the strike leaders, and they claim that the tie-up there will be general.

Telegrams from McKeesport announce that 125 men today began the dismantling of the big Dewey-Wood plant. Several cars were backed into the yard and a number of rolls were taken down and loaded on them. The strikers say that only old machinery is being removed and that the corporation is not serious in the matter. As a counter move to the order of the Steel Corporation, an independent plant, backed by local business men, is proposed. The capital is placed at \$200,000, of which Enterprise Lodge, of the Amalgamated Association, is said to have placed \$50,000. John W. Palmer, J. K. Skelly and James F. Kuhn are among those named as promoters of the rival enterprise.

MINE WORKERS JOIN
INDIANAPOLIS, August 18.—The executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, in session here, has officially recognized the steel strike. At noon a resolution setting out the causes of the strike, endorsing the action of the Amalgamated Association, pledging the support of the mine workers and calling on President Gompers to call a meeting of the presidents and secretaries of all bodies connected with the American Federation of Labor, to meet and devise plans of aiding the strikers was adopted. Copies were sent to Presidents Shaffer and Gompers.

SYMPATHETIC STRIKE.
NEW YORK, August 18.—The announcement is made that 60,000 workmen in this city are ready to join in a sympathetic strike when requested by the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. Philip Weinstein, secretary of the board of delegates of the United Building Trades, in an interview, says, according to the Herald: "All buildings in which the structural

iron or other products of the United States Steel Corporation are used will be tied up by strikes ordered by the board the instant word is received from the striking steel workers that such action is desired. This action of the board will affect 50,000 workmen."

SHORT SUPPLIES ARE THE RULE

No Danger of Famine or Advanced Prices on Staples.

With the strike on the San Francisco waterfront still on there is a prospect that there will be more than a little shortage of some staple supplies in Honolulu before the blockade is lifted. The mail received last night told many of the city firms that their shipments could not go forward at this time and that the conditions along the front were not improved. Some lines in the various departments are now running low, and others are in need of being replenished, but the leading firms in the city are of the opinion that there will be nothing like a famine in any article, and that the period will pass without any material advance in prices.

The greatest advance yet reported is in bran, where the figures have gone up about 25 per cent. While feed of this nature could have been bought a few weeks ago for \$22.50 there have been sales lately at \$32. Cracked barley has advanced at some stores \$2.50 as well, but there was a small supply sent in by the Kaula, and also brought other kinds of feed, so that there will hardly be any famine, though supplies will be so tight that no large orders will be filled. Hay is on hand in only small lots, as reported when the last steamer came in, but there is said to be a supply ordered from the North, and the arrival of this would preclude any danger of a sharp advance in prices.

In household supplies there is no danger of a shortage, according to the reports from the leading houses. There is not the usual supply of smoked meats and some of the canned goods are in only short amounts, but this will not result in advances in price at present. Manager Auerbach of May & Co. said last evening that there was no prospect of any advance, as he did not know of any shortage which would justify it. The various lines of provisions he said were in good stock, and there would be no danger of a famine in any branch.

Mr. A. A. Young of the Von Hamm-Young Co. said last evening that there was no danger of a famine so far as he could see, and that there was little danger of advance in prices. While there might be advances in some lines by some houses, he said, there certainly would be no such move made by the dealers whose interests here would preclude their attempting to take advantage of the temporary shortage of the supply. In many cases perhaps there would be simply a shortening of orders, so that the supply could be made to last as long as possible.

Reports say that the conditions in San Francisco are such that the proprietors and managers of the supply houses are driving their own drays to the docks. Bookkeepers and clerks have turned draymen, and blisters are more fashionable on hands than kid gloves. The plan now is to purchase from one of the draying companies an outfit of horses and dray, procure a bill of sale, use the dray all day, so that it will be a case of using the house's own truck and at night when the shipments have been made, sell the dray back to the owner at a loss equal to the charge for the day's use.

SAMPLE FIRE CLAIM.

Starting Exhibit of Wealth Made by a Native Woman.

A sworn claim for damages has been laid before the Fire Claims Court by Luluia Mariawa, as follows:

50 Silk Holokus	\$2,500
1 Gold watch	100
1 Ruble gilt edge	15
50 Crazy quilts	250
10 Silk shawls	400
4 Dozen ladies' hats	1,200
1 Pair earrings	200
1 Gold bracelet	100
1 Dozen rings	500
1 Dozen silver sleeve buttons	1,000
100 Boxes ferns, etc	1,000
200 Tin leaf trees	400
1 Orange tree	100
2 Pear trees	200
1 Flank pole	50
2 Cooking pans	8
100 Laundry bundles	1,000
15 Koa trunks	225
20 Mats	200
20 Kalabashes, kou	500
6 Koa bedsteads	900
1 Kuku tree	100
Monkey pod trees	3,200
Total	\$31,075

This native capitalist lived in a shack assessed at \$425, but valued, according to her story, at \$5,000. She sells fish. It is supposed that she was advised to put in this claim by one of the Legislative hall's lawyers.

Dog Meat for Chinese.

CHICAGO, August 17.—R. H. Patrick is here from the Caroline Islands to purchase a kennel of St. Bernard dogs, to use in breeding canines for export to China where he says, they are used for food by the mandarins and wealthy families. "I find the dog trade with China a very profitable one," said Patrick. "I have been shipping to Amoy an average of 100 dogs a month, and cannot begin to supply the demand. I get from \$2 to \$5 each for them, according to weight. There is a large field in this trade. The Chinese like dog meat, but only the wealthy can afford to buy it. The demand has been so heavy since the trouble in China that I have unwillingly shipped my breeders, and for this reason have been compelled to purchase a new stock. If the dog export business of the East Pacific becomes fully developed it will be to that part of the world what the mutton business is to New Zealand."

Ranger Off for Panama.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—Navy Department officials confirm the press report from San Diego, Cal. that the United States ship Ranger has been ordered to get in readiness for a trip to Panama. No order directing her to leave for the isthmus has yet gone forward.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Prince Henry of Orleans is ill. A Wagner theater at Munich is soon to be opened.

Gambling is unrestrained in the new Oklahoma strip.

The sale of patent medicines is prohibited in Austria.

The Chinese government is building arsenals in Shantung.

It costs \$341,000 to equip a regiment of United States cavalry.

Count Von Waldersee will be Stadthalter of Alsace-Lorraine.

The latest crop reports from Southern Russia are very bad.

More Americans are visiting England this year than ever before.

The defeat of a force of Colombian invaders has been announced.

Bishop Littlejohn, of the Episcopal diocese of Long Island, is dead.

Murderous Alaska Indians killed five white men, 200 miles from Valdez.

A sixth baby and a third daughter has been born to Mrs. George J. Gould.

A revolution is imminent in Jamaica because of the increase in import duties.

Secretary Wilson believes that science can lessen the destructiveness of droughts.

Three railroad men were killed by a premature blast at Las Vegas, N. M., August 2.

New York capital is said to be interested in a project to develop Russian gold mines.

P. J. Torney, of San Francisco, has been elected president of the American Whist League.

Fourteen people were injured in a trolley car accident at Springfield, Ohio, August 2.

The steamer Victorian arrived at Seattle, from Alaska, August 2, bringing \$300,000 in gold.

Half a dozen men were wounded in a pitched battle between Kentuckians near London, of that State.

Three miners in the Foxpope District of Washington have been driven from their home by bears.

Dr. Nansen's claim upon a Chicago estate left him by a wealthy Scandinavian, will be disputed by the heirs.

The White Star liner, Oceanic, ran down the steamer Kinross in the Irish Channel, August 7, seven men drowning.

The Knights of Labor have demanded that the attorney general proceed against the steel corporation as a trust.

Isaac G. Waterman, a young Philadelphia millionaire, has sued his wife for divorce in the Santa Barbara courts.

The protocol of the ministers at Peking is nearly ready for signatures. The British forces were to evacuate on the 15th.

The British warship Glory, supposed to have struck a reef, was reported at Amoy on the 12. With her were the Eclipse and Daphne.

The battleship Wisconsin, at Puget Sound, is in readiness to proceed to Colombia, via San Francisco, in order to be on the Pacific side in case of further troubles at Panama.

The operations of the rebel forces and Colombian troops in the vicinity of the isthmus of Panama, is threatening travel across the Territory, and a warship may be sent to the scene of the trouble.

Charles Davis was taken from the courtroom and lynched, August 2, in Smithville, Tenn., for criminal assault upon Katie Hines. Three officers, who attempted to prevent the lynching, were wounded.

Edith Jordan, daughter of Professor David Starr Jordan, who has just completed a post-graduate course at Cornell University, has accepted a position as teacher of mathematics in the Salinas High School.

The English threaten to execute Boers guilty of shooting natives. The Boers are massing in Cape Colony.

President Kruger, in an interview in the Paris Figaro, accuses the English of the grossest atrocities.

A Jolo cablegram to the New York Sun says that the Sultan was away fighting the rebellious Datus when Adjutant General Corbin arrived there. The Sultan was presented with a fine pair of binoculars by General Corbin.

Though the earnings of the Southern Pacific Railway for the past year have exceeded by millions those of any other year, no dividend will be declared. The earnings are to be put into extensive improvements to be put into execution by the new president, Chas. M. Hayes.

Important discoveries have been made at Washington of evidence in favor of Admiral Schley. One dispatch was omitted by Sampson in his publication of the correspondence with Schley in instructions to Admiral Sampson, dated May 18th, Secretary Long said: "Report of Spanish fleet being at Santiago de Cuba might very well be correct, so department strongly advised that you send a word immediately to Schley to proceed at once to Santiago with his whole command."

General Corbin has sailed from Manila for Shanghai, and will return home on the Empress line.

The great department emporium of Hordern & Sons, at Sydney, Australia, was destroyed by fire July 13th, with a loss of \$4,000,000.

John M. Wilson, an inmate of the Piwa (Utah) Insane Asylum, plunged head first into the furnace at the asylum, and died almost immediately.

Miguel Malvar, who is recognized as the successor of Aguinaldo in Manila, has issued a proclamation threatening General Calles with death, and warning all Filipinos that they will not be allowed to live outside the American lines if they take the oath of allegiance.

A Chicago dispatch says Frank Collier, once well known as a politician and attorney, died tonight at the County Hospital. He has been ill for some time with typhoid fever, and had never fully recovered from mental troubles the result of injuries received several years ago in an assault made upon him as a result of a political feud.

A special to the Sun from Rutland, Vt., says Embury Chandler W. M. Munsey, of the defunct Merchants' National Bank of this city, who was pardoned by McKinley one month ago because he was dying of appendicitis, left last night for an extended trip in the Adirondack mountains. Munsey is now in perfect health and will remain in the mountains until early in the fall.

American and European residents assert that the demeanor of the Peking populace is constantly becoming more unfriendly, and that as the allied troops depart the Chinese resume their old habits of jostling and cursing foreigners in the streets. The legation defenses are now approaching completion. Generally speaking, they consist of brick walls from fifteen to twenty feet high, and from three to four feet thick, loopholed for rifles.

Miss Mabel Morrison, the actress daughter of Lewis Morrison accidentally took an overdose of poison at Arbury Park, Cal., but recovered.

American yachts are conspicuous at Cowes.

Lady Sholto Douglas has arrived in New York.

Panama rebels hold a part of the railroad line.

Former United States Treasurer Price is dead.

Senator Tillman opposes the education of negroes.

The financial showing of English railways is not good.

The objects of the Empress Frederick were simple.

A coal trust with \$300,000,000 capital, may soon be formed.

The movements of Italian warships at San Mun bay alarm the Chinese.

Sweden may install electricity throughout its entire railway system.

The Duke of York has one of the finest collections of stamps in the world.

Minor shopkeepers will unite and conduct a great department store in Chicago.

A rich strike has been made at Senator Clark's United Verde copper mine in Arizona.

Owing to the competition of California and other rivals, ruin threatens the French vine industry.

R. L. Ross, a deputy internal revenue collector at Seattle, has lost \$4,000 government funds in gambling.

John D. Rockefeller is to build a marble palace costing \$1,000,000, in Westchester county, New York.

Howlett, the crack Parisian reinsman, is being employed by rich New Yorkers to teach them how to drive.

The chief of police of Charlotte, N. C., was killed by a negro and a thousand people are on the trail of the slayer.

The dispute over the Constantinople quays may lead to the severance of diplomatic relations between France and Turkey.

Walter J. Wright, of New York, has sued Millionaire F. W. Smith for alienating his wife's affections, demanding \$50,000 damages.

In spite of the announcement that an American firm will not open shoe stores in Vienna, the anti-American crusade there continues.

The Manila city charter went into effect August 6th. There are eighteen Americans and twenty natives in the new city government.

Major C. A. Doyen, U. S. M. C., convicted of drunkenness, has been sentenced to lose two numbers and be reprimanded by the Navy Department.

The West Indian committee announces that the government has accepted the invitation of Belgium to attend another sugar conference in the autumn to consider the question of the abolition of the bounties.

Major Karri Davies, of the Imperial Light Horse, has created a sensation in army circles by tendering to King Edward his resignation of the Commission of the Bath on the ground that he desired to serve his majesty without any reward.

Al Ling, a Chinaman, and Daisy Shelley, a negress, were married at Pacific Grove, Cal., recently.

Ex-Governor Jones, of Alabama, a cripple, witnessed the death of his daughter in a street car accident, and was powerless to aid her.

COLUMBIA MAY DEFEND THE CUP

BATEMAN'S POINT, R. I., Aug. 10.—Constitution and Columbia, together with the yaws Aissa, Navahoe and Vigilant, the 70-foot sloops Rainbow and Virginia, started today in a thirty-mile race, the first of another series of three races of this point. The forenoon was so foggy that for a time it looked as if there would be no race today, but towards noon it began clearing up until at 12:55 o'clock the conditions were such that the warning signal was given. Interest was added to the race because it is the first one for the Constitution since the alterations to her rig. Since her last race she has been given a new mast. The other changes which were designed to improve the boat have also been made.

The race started with the Columbia in the lead and on the Constitution's weather port. The time of the start was as follows: Columbia, 1:01:10, Constitution, 1:01:22.

The start was a beautiful one for the Columbia as she came down and took up a fine position to the weather of the Constitution, and in that position the two boats crossed the line on the starboard side very close together. Immediately after crossing the line the Columbia seemed to pull better than Constitution, and to foot just as fast.

The course is a fifteen-mile beat to windward, southwest and return. Weather clear, wind about three miles from south-southwest.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Reports having been received in this city by cable message to the effect that Thomas Lipton had official information that the Columbia would defend America's cup against Shamrock II, a reporter for the press was informed that, although the trial races between the Constitution and the Columbia will not be held for three weeks, a majority of the cup committee has agreed that unless alterations now under way make the Constitution a much improved boat it would be inadvisable to select her as the cup defender.

J. Pierpont Morgan, being asked if he had heard of the cup committee's views, said: "It is absurd to talk of this before the trial races. I decline to say anything further."

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Shamrock is now hourly expected. She left Gourock, on the Clyde, on July 27, and five days afterward dropped anchor at the Azores, after a run of 1,300 miles.

As soon as she reaches port she will be taken to Erie Basin, where her racing rig, which has preceded her, will be installed. Men will be set to work upon it at once, and it will not take long to remove her travel-stained clothes and replace them with the fine raiment in which Sir Thomas Lipton and his advisers hope she will succeed in bearing away the cup.

Carnegie Pays an Old Debt.

NEW YORK, August 3.—A cable to the World from London says: When Andrew Carnegie's parents emigrated to the United States his mother borrowed \$2 from a friend in Dunfermline, Scotland, to help pay the fare. This loan was never repaid, but when the circumstance was brought to the millionaire's notice by H. D. Lennox of Glasgow, Carnegie called personally on the two children left by his mother's friend and not only made them handsome presents, but provided incomes to keep them both in comfort for the remainder of their lives. One is a humble joiner at Dunfermline, the other is a spinster with a small drapery business in Edinburgh.

The tugboats of the Spreckels Company at San Francisco are all tied up by the strike.

THE WORLD'S NEWS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Disclosures involving attempts to buy up an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and implicating men on duty at police headquarters and several sergeants in the tipping off of gambling houses, previous to contemplated raids, have followed the arrest of Edgar A. Whitney and E. Bergdorff, alleged to be members of a secret service bureau in this city. The men were arrested on a charge of conspiracy and aiding and abetting gamblers, and were arraigned before Justice Jerome in the rooms of the society. They were each held in \$3,000 bail. It is claimed that the two detectives had approached Agent Dillon, of the society, and offered him money to keep them informed of the movements against the poolrooms. The agent appeared to accept. Whitney was induced by Dillon to call at the rooms of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and while there was arrested. He immediately tossed a bundle of papers out of the window. These papers were recovered by a policeman on watch. Among them was found a duplicate list of poolrooms which Whitney had previously supplied to Agent Dillon.

One of the most remarkable phases of the developments as related by Frank Moss in the presence of the executive committee of the society was the statement that thirty poolrooms were emptied promptly by means of telephone connections, following lines laid down by Whitney in his arrangements with Dillon, some of the messages being sent through police headquarters direct to the captains or sergeants in charge of precincts in which the gambling houses were in operation.

Mr. Moss claims that by this system of telephoning a "moral and practical connection has been established between the police headquarters and the poolrooms."

NEW ORLEANS, August 10.—What is regarded as an effort of a Boer sympathizer to blow up a British transport occurred shortly after midnight, when a terrific explosion occurred at the stock landing, where the Harrison steamer Mechanician is moored. The Mechanician is to carry mules to South Africa. Most of the crew of the ship were asleep but the explosion brought them quickly from their berths to the deck. An examination showed a large dent on the starboard side of the ship. Two plates at the water's edge had been sprung and considerable water was let into the ship. The pumps were immediately put to work and when daylight came it was found that the vessel was in no danger of sinking and that the damage done was not serious. The crew of the vessel denied that there are any explosives on board and there seems little doubt according to the statements of those who examined the ship that the explosion was from the outside and that some sort of bomb or torpedo had been used. Neither the agent of the ship nor any of the officers were willing to express a theory with regard to who was responsible for the explosion.

NEW YORK, August 10.—Among the passengers who arrived from Europe on the Hamburg-American liner Auguste Victoria was Henry G. Payne of Wisconsin, ex-chairman of the Republican National committee. Speaking of the commercial advance of the United States in the world's markets, Mr. Payne said it was impossible for an American in Europe not to be impressed with the strides made by American manufacturers. Especially in Austria, Hungary and Germany, he said, were the people apprehensive of the inroads America was making in their trade. A few years ago, he said, Austria was sending shoes to America, while now there are in operation in Vienna an American shoe store, where only American-made shoes were sold.

The Germans, Mr. Payne said, are very much impressed with the way Americans do business, and are sending their representatives to this country to get pointers. On board the Auguste Victoria, he said, were three or four representatives of German firms, who came over for that purpose. A large oil producer had told him, Mr. Payne said, that he had sent his representatives to America to study the situation, and that as a result of their observations he had found out that the American workmen could do the work that in Europe gave employment to thirty men.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—A cable to the Sun from London says: The torpedo-boat destroyer Viper, the first class vessel to be fitted with Parsons' turbine engines, has been totally wrecked on the rocks off Alderney Island, in the English Channel. No lives were lost. The crew of the Viper have arrived at Portsmouth. The Viper struck Renouquet rock at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon during a fog which set in while she was chasing the destroyers of the opposing maneuver fleet. The Viper fired signals after she struck, but the other vessels did not heed them, believing that the firing was part of the maneuver. The crew did their utmost to save the vessel, but the racing tide caused anchor cables to part and compelled the crew to abandon her in small boats, leaving all their belongings aboard the wrecked vessel. A French fishing smack, acting as pilot, helped the crew to get ashore.

The Viper was the only vessel in the British navy fitted with turbine engines. During her speed trials in May and June she attained thirty and a half knots, and was pronounced capable of doing thirty-one knots. At that time she was handled by an inexperienced crew and her builders believed she would yet attain thirty-four knots.

A MINISTER'S GOOD WORK.

"I had a severe attack of bilious colic, got a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, took two doses and was entirely cured," says Rev. A. A. Power, of Emporia, Kan. "My neighbor across the street was sick for over a week, had two or three bottles of medicine from the doctor. He used them for three or four days without relief, then called in another doctor who treated him for some days and gave him no relief, so discharged him. I went over to see him the next morning. He said his bowels were in a terrible fix, that they were running about as long as they were almost a bloody flux. I asked him if he had tried Chamberlain's Diarrhoea Remedy, and he said, 'No.' I went home and brought him my bottle and gave him one dose, told him to take another dose in fifteen or twenty minutes. If he did not find relief, but he took no more and was entirely cured. I think it the best medicine I have ever tried." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, N. Y.

British fleet maneuvers show the need of swift armaments.



Soft, silky, glossy, abundant, beautiful, elegant, splendid, handsome—you can't find words to describe a magnificent head of hair. Is this the kind of hair you have? Is your hair long enough to suit you? Does the color exactly please you? In a word, are you perfectly satisfied with your hair? If not, give it a good hair-food. Give it

Ayer's Hair Vigor

"Will make you have long, rich, abundant hair, and it will stop falling of the hair, too. Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color. You can depend upon it every time. It brings back all the rich, dark color you had when you were young. If you are 30, there is no need of looking as if you were 50 just because your hair is gray. And you will like our Hair Vigor, also, as a hair dressing; while it forms a valuable addition to any toilet table because of the elegant way in which it is put up."

Sent by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance 4,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 121,000,000
Total reinsurance 125,000,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance 5,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 25,000,000
Total reinsurance 30,000,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Steamer and Elder Mills, and Yachts, in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

GEAR'S WORD IS LAW

Opens Prison Door to Self-Confessed Murderer.

(From Saturday's daily.)

By the order of Judge Gear yesterday morning, Chida Manzabaro, a self-confessed murderer, walked out of the court house a free man—into the hands of an officer, who again made him a prisoner.

The order was made on the application of Attorney Brooks upon a writ of habeas corpus, in which he alleged that the defendant was illegally restrained of his liberty because he had never been indicted by a grand jury. The court, without hearing arguments as to the legality of such a proceeding, ordered the release of a man, who by his own admission is guilty of the crime of murder. Chida was one of the Japs arrested for the killing of Yee Fook Sing during the Kahuku riots of March 26, 1920, and when he was brought before Judge Perry he entered a plea of guilty in the hope of receiving a light sentence. He was sentenced to Oahu prison for a term of twenty years, and has served over two years.

When the application for the release of the Jap was presented to Judge Gear yesterday morning Attorney General Dole appeared and asked a postponement of the hearing on the ground that similar cases were before the Supreme Court.

"I understand there is a doubt of what is before the Supreme Court, and it is only a question of whether the appeal is to be allowed," replied the court. "If the Supreme Court is to legislate on Congressional matters, I presume you have the same remedy in this case. The duty of this court is to grant writs of habeas corpus when proper cause is shown, and unless the Legislature takes away that power, or the Supreme Court legislates in the matter, this court will act under the powers given it. It seems there having been no indictment by a Grand Jury, this man is illegally restrained of his liberty. There is only one law in this matter in the Territory, the decision of this court, and I am bound to follow that decision until it is overruled. I see no reason for withholding a decision in this case. The writ is asked for on the ground that this man was not convicted according to law. In the wisdom of the United States Congress, all municipal laws of the Territory not in conflict with the Constitution were to remain in force here. There is only one thing this court can do, and it will act as it sees fit. Under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States this man had a right to a trial by a jury of twelve men, after indictment by a Grand Jury, and anything in violation of that right was contrary to the Constitution, whether the Constitution was here or not. The defendant is entitled to his discharge on the ground that his trial was not based on a Grand Jury indictment."

The court ordered the discharge of the Jap, through the interpreter, and the erstwhile prisoner strutted out of the court room without even looking back. He maintained his dignity and his freedom until he reached the outer door of the court house, where Detective Kaapa was waiting for him with a warrant, and again took him back to prison.

IS JUSTICE PERRY DISQUALIFIED?

The right of Associate Justice Perry to act in the habeas corpus cases was attacked by Attorneys Davis and Brooks yesterday on the ground that he was the judge who originally heard the cases of the prisoners and sentenced them to prison. Messrs. Brooks and Davis expect if their contention is sustained to get a divided court, which, in case a decision was given, means that the decision of Judge Gear would stand. In that point they are very likely to be disappointed, even did the members of the Supreme Court hold that Justice Perry was not qualified to sit upon the cases in question. In the event that such a finding is made, some member of the bar will be called to sit with the remaining justices and the case will be re-opened.

Along with the briefs filed by Messrs. Davis and Brooks yesterday morning was the following notice to the Supreme Court:

"To the Honorable the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii: Upon examination of the records in the within cases we find that Associate Justice, the Honorable Antonio Perry, presided at the trial of the following cases (here follows a list of the cases in which Perry was the circuit judge) in the circuit court and sat in judgment upon the said cases. We, therefore, respectfully submit that under and by virtue of section 34 of the act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii the said associate justice is disqualified from sitting as judge and hearing and deciding the appeal of the Territory in all of the within cases, they having been argued and submitted together as one case on appeal to this honorable Supreme Court."

Attorney Davis contends that with Justice Perry disqualified, and one other justice dissenting, the opinion rendered by a divided court would not affect the decision of the lower court. That this position is not sound is claimed by several attorneys who were questioned in the matter yesterday. The only way the Supreme Court could hand down an opinion of that kind would be in case of agreement between the opposing counsel, a condition hardly obtainable under the present status of the case.

Chief Justice Frear, in commenting on the matter yesterday, stated that in the event Justice Perry is disqualified, no opinion would be rendered unless by agreement between attorneys on both sides, otherwise the case must be reopened for further argument, with some member of the bar sitting in place of Judge Perry.

"Has the Supreme Court taken any action on the position alleging Justice Perry to be disqualified?" was the question put to Chief Justice Frear yesterday by an Advertising reporter.

"The court has not considered the matter as yet," was the reply.

"Does the fact that Judge Perry heard these three cases disqualify him in all of them, they having been presented at the same time?"

DEATH COMES TO MOTHER OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR

CRONBERG, Aug. 5.—Empress Frederick died at 6:15 p. m. The death of the Empress was somewhat sudden. At 4 o'clock her physicians had reported no change in her condition. Emperor William and her majesty's other children were in the sick room most of the day.

Relatives of the dying empress had been continually arriving here throughout the day, and a detachment of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Infantry had come from Homburg to do sentinel and patrol duty around the castle. By special desire of Empress Frederick, Dr. Waller, the English chaplain of Homburg, had been summoned.

At 11:30 a. m. it was said there was no change in the empress' condition. She was fully conscious, and all her children, with the exception of Prince Henry, who is at Cadix, were assembled in the sick room. The Eleventh Company of the Eighteenth Regiment of Infantry, of which the dowager empress was honorary colonel, had also been ordered here to do duty at the castle.

The authorities of Emden issued a notice, saying that in consequence of the condition of the dowager empress the ceremonies in connection with the opening of the new harbor and the unveiling of monuments to the great emperor and Frederick the Great would be indefinitely postponed.

IT BEGINS TO LOOK DARK FOR THE POLITICAL JUDGE

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, August 5.—The charges against Judge Humphreys of the United States Court District of Hawaii, are still under consideration at the Department of Justice, but it is probable an announcement in regard to the appointment of his successor will be made within a short time. Judge Humphreys, who has come to the United States to refute charges made against him, called at the Department of Justice today and had a long talk with Attorney General Knox.

Humphreys has gone to Washington and called on Attorney General Knox to refute the charges against him. Contrast this with his authorized and acknowledged interview in the San Francisco Examiner wherein he said: "Kindly correct a statement in the San Francisco press to the effect that I am on my way to Washington to defeat the disbarment motion made against me by the attorneys whom I sentenced for contempt during the trial of Walter G. Smith. I have not been invited to appear in Washington and would have no business interfering with the Department of Justice there."

"Mr. Davis makes that claim."

"Would he not be qualified to render a decision in the cases not previously passed upon by him?"

"We have not considered the question at all as yet."

"If the Supreme Court does hold that Judge Perry is disqualified to sit in these cases, could the two remaining justices render a decision?"

"Only in case of agreement by the attorneys interested."

"What course could be followed in the event that the attorneys did not agree to such a course?"

"The case would have to be opened for further argument, and some member of the bar would be asked to sit upon the bench."

In connection with argument made by the attorneys for the prisoners, in regard to the alleged disqualification of Judge Perry, Attorney General Dole yesterday filed the following reply:

"REPLY BRIEF FOR TERRITORY OF HAWAII."

"The point raised by brief filed this morning, that Mr. Justice Perry is disqualified to sit in consequence of having sat at nisi prius in the original criminal trials, does not apply to the petition of Ah Oi, Judge Stanley having sat at that trial."

"The Territory prays a reasonable time in which to examine the law and prepare a brief upon said point, in so far as it pertains to the other petitioners."

The brief of the attorneys for the prisoners in this same case was filed with the Supreme Court yesterday, following out the general line of argument made to the court orally. The arguments were reported fully at that time.

HARRISON V. MAGOON.

At the opening of court yesterday afternoon Judge Gear took up the case of James M. Harrison vs. J. A. Magoon, F. B. McStocker, L. C. Ables, Dorothies Emerson, E. C. Dowatt, J. H. Kirkpatrick, A. E. Fowler, J. Wolfaden and George D. Moore, an action for damages growing out of an alleged breach of contract made in New Auckland in 1897. There was some objection on the part of the complainant to the answer of defendant, and it looked for a time as if the case was to be continued until depositions could be obtained from New Zealand. The court refused to allow the amended answer, and the case was then proceeded with on the evidence. The following was the jury selected for the hearing: H. Bertelmann, A. W. Pearson, P. C. Jones, J. S. Walker, F. Harvey, Isaac L. Cockett, E. K. Hanapi, R. C. Lane, George Naavaakoa, D. B. Renear, W. F. Irving, J. Kunewa.

CHILDREN OF MINISTER KING WANT MONEY.

Mrs. Charlotta King, widow of the late Minister of the Interior James A. King, filed a petition in court yesterday asking a larger allowance for the support of her minor children. She claims that the guardian, J. O. Lightfoot, has allowed her but six dollars a month for each of the five children, or thirty dollars in all, which, it is alleged, is much below the amount required for their support. She alleges that she has been forced to take money out of her own income for the support and education of the children, that she has been ill and involved in debt because of her heavy expenditures for the children and herself. She asks that she be allowed thirty dollars per month for the support of each child. It is further alleged in the petition that the estate is worth about \$14,000, and much of it is unimproved real estate, which is not bringing in the amount of revenue that it should. She asks also for an order to compel Lightfoot to make new leases of the property so that the income might be increased.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

The Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the decision of the Circuit Court in the case of Walluku Sugar Co. vs. Claus Spreckels and the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co. The suit was begun in 1897 for the acquisition of a right of way for a water way and flume through Claus Spreckels' land. He executed a conveyance of the land to the Hawaiian Sugar Co. and upon application the suit was dismissed by the court as to him. An appeal was taken by the plaintiff from this action. Later the plaintiff was given the right of way through the disputed land by the court, who assessed the damage at \$108. From this decision the defendant appealed. In conclusion the court, in an opinion written by Chief Justice Frear, says:

"We have considered only the questions raised by the parties and not certain other questions which naturally suggest themselves, but which we are led to believe the parties have intentionally omitted to raise."

The defendant's appeal is dismissed. The plaintiff states that it does not care to press its appeal in case the defendant's appeal is not sustained. Its appeal also is dismissed on the ground that the order appealed from was not prejudicial to it, in view of the final decree in its favor."

ORPHEUM ORDERED SOLD.

An order for sale was made yesterday in the case of Charles S. Deaky vs. the Orpheum Co. The decree stipulated the sale of the property upon the notes due plaintiff in the sum of \$3,449.91. An allowance of \$500 for attorney and \$250 for auctioneer's fee is made. The sale will take place Saturday, August 24, at noon.

KAPILIOLANI ESTATE LOSES.

The court directed a verdict for the plaintiff yesterday in the case of Sister Albertina, trustee, vs. Kapiliolani Estate, Ltd., and others, on the ground of adverse possession. The verdict followed.

"We, the jury, find for the plaintiff against the Kapiliolani Estate, Ltd., David Kawananakoa and Jonah Kalamianakole, three-fourths undivided of the premises described in the complaint and damages assessed at \$683.37."

P. C. JONES, Foreman.

COURT NOTES.

Leave to file an amended bill of complaint was asked yesterday in the case of John Fowler & Co. vs. Robert Catton and Geo. W. McFarlane, bill for accounting. This was the case in which the lower court was reversed by the Supreme Court and a new trial ordered. A claim of \$18,000 for goods alleged to have been withheld by Robert Catton is made.

The Love-Magoon hearing will be resumed this morning.

FOREIGN SPORTS OF VARIOUS SORTS

Bullman heads the list of winning jockeys in Chicago.

Warren Lewis, the well known sporting man, committed suicide.

W. S. Penn rode a mile in 1:57 4-5, a new record for an indoor track.

Willie Smith has regained the open golf championship of the United States.

Joe Curtin of Chicago knocked out Pat Early of Boston in the tenth round.

Objectionable baseball rooters are being barred from the Chicago grounds.

Barney Schreiber's Otis won the \$5,000 Heppburn stakes at Brighton Beach.

William Stinson reduced the world's 20-mile motor-paced bicycle record to 30:18 2-5.

Water Color comes close to being the greatest race horse in training in America.

Dutch Thurston and Tom Tracy are matched to fight in Tacoma on August 23d.

Jack Downey, the former pugilist, lost both legs in a railroad accident in Washington.

Jack Roberts, England's best 126-pound man, has been matched to fight Terry McGovern.

Albert Champion broke the world's record for a mile, flying start, going the distance in 1:29 4-5.

Goldsmith won the \$5,000 Flash Stake at New York and Rocketon the \$10,000 Saratoga Handicap.

Jockey Maher's career on the turf is ended. He is dying of hemorrhage of the lungs in London.

Frank Kramer broke all previous marks for the half-mile. He rode in 0:58. This is a world's record.

Bobby Walther of Atlanta has made a world's indoor bicycling record for one and two miles of 1:49 1-5 and 3:21 2-5, respectively.

At Buffalo, Shadow Chimes went a mile in 2:07 1-2, a new record for green pacers. The race was the \$5,000 Pan-American stakes for 2:24 pacers.

A team of British cricket players will visit the United States next month. The team is not a very strong one, as the best players are going to Australia.

Lawson will keep the Independence in racing condition for one month ready to meet all comers, and if a race is not forthcoming at the end of that time the yacht will be broken up.

Walter Smith of New York reduced the 5-mile amateur American paced bicycling record to 8:27 1-5. He also made records for two and three miles of 3:20 4-5 and 5:40 respectively.

IT SAVED HIS BABY.

"My baby was terribly sick with the diarrhoea, we were unable to cure him with the doctor's assistance, and as a last resort we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Mr. J. H. Doak, of Williams, Ore. "I am happy to say it gave immediate relief and a complete cure." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., general agents, H. T.

TUNNEL TO STEAL GOLD

Selby Strong Room Is Robbed of Thousands.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 10.—On Tuesday morning last, when the strong room of the Selby Smelting Company's plant, near Crockett, was opened it was discovered that bullion to the value of \$250,000 had been stolen during the night, and a hole in the steel flooring of the vault showed plainly how the precious metal had been removed. A search disclosed the fact that the robber or robbers had dug a tunnel from a point just alongside the wall, down underneath the vault and upwards to the floor. The robber had then bored about 150 holes to within a hair's breadth of the surface and then when everything was in readiness to carry off the plunder, carefully cut away the remaining shell and gained access to the bullion room. Everything showed the most painstaking accuracy and care, and it is thought that the work of excavation and the cutting of the flooring must have taken weeks.

Word was immediately sent to this city and a force of detectives commenced work on the case. At first they were completely at a loss, but soon evidence began to pile up and the bullion was traced from the vault to the bay shore, about 300 feet from the works, a trail of red pepper leading the way. On the bay shore was found two gold bricks of \$25,000 value, and this was taken as evidence that the robber or robbers had escaped in a boat. Further search revealed facts which pointed to one man, Jack Winters, as the leader of the gang and the detectives went to work with the result that indisputable evidence that he was connected with the robbery was found in his cabin, a lonely little affair, situated on a hill near the works. Winters had been an employee of the works for seven years and quit his job six weeks ago, on account of ill-health, he says. He was arrested in San Rafael and brought to this city where he was put through a most thorough examination, but he stoutly maintained his innocence, and although interrogated for two days he gave the officers no great satisfaction, though from his conflicting statements, they were positive that he knew all about the crime.

Late yesterday afternoon he showed signs of weakening, and at last asked to see Superintendent Ropp, his only friend, he said, and to him he made a full confession.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 10.—The gold bars, amounting to \$250,000, stolen from the strong-room of the Selby Smelting Works during Monday night last, have been located and over \$70,000 worth of the precious metal has been recovered and the balance will be taken from its hiding place within a few hours. The detectives worked on the suspect, Jack Winters, all yesterday afternoon and the greater part of last night, with the result that he confessed his crime and at an early hour this morning took the detectives to the spot where he hid the gold. The spot chosen by him was a poor one for the secreting of so much treasure, it being at the end of the railroad wharf, but a short distance from the company's plant.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 10.—Jack Winters, who was arrested for the Selby Smelting Works robbery, has confessed his crime, and so far \$130,000 worth of bullion has been recovered from the bay, where he had sunk it. For three days the detectives have tried all sorts of intimidation to make Winters confess but their threats apparently had no effect upon him. Finally he asked to see Supt. Ropp of the works, who, he said, was the only friend he had. In his conversation with Ropp, Winters' manner indicated that he knew where the gold had been hidden. Ropp told him that they had a strong case against him and that he would be sent to prison for thirty years. He said: "You will be an old man when you get out and it will do you no good to hide the gold. We know it is hidden in the water near the works and we will search every inch. You may be sure that the gold will be found before you get out of prison."

Winters finally weakened and told Ropp that he had taken the gold and would take him to the spot where it had been hidden. The criminal, in company with Superintendent Ropp and a force of detectives went on a tug last night, to Crockett. There they waited all night for low tide. Winters pointed out the place at the end of the railroad wharf, behind the coal bunkers at the beginning of the Vallejo ferry slip. At that point, at low tide, the mud is about four feet deep, covered by a foot of water. When the tug first reached Crockett, Winters pointed out the spot in the water where he said he had thrown the gold. Superintendent Ropp marked the place on the wharf and steamed away to wait for low tide.

This morning Winters himself got into the mud and water up to his neck and for an hour and a half groped for the missing bullion. Up to 10 o'clock \$130,000 worth had been recovered. This includes the four bars of fine gold Winters had put some of the bars in bags. He said that one of the bags had broken and some small bars had dropped out. He threw the large bars into the water without covering. It is now only a question of careful search to find the rest of the \$250,000. Winters claims that he did the job all alone. He said that he made fourteen trips from the vault to the wharf, from which he dropped the gold. The smelter officials, however, are positive that he received assistance from some one. The detectives think that his story that he did it all himself is correct.

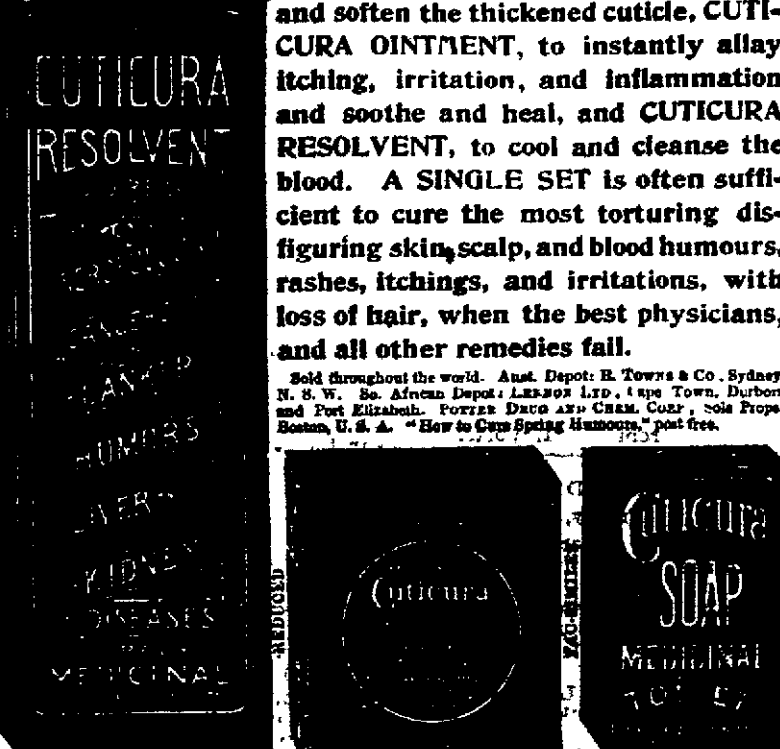
A special dispatch from Rotterdam says the mental condition of Kruger is becoming serious apprehension. A specialist in nervous diseases has been summoned by telegraph from Berlin.

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Complete External and Internal Treatment

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

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Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN		FOR SAN FRANCISCO	
AMERICA MARU	AUG 17	HONGKONG MARU	AUG 20
PEKING	AUG 24	CHINA	AUG 27
GALIC	SEPT 1	DORIC	SEPT 4
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT 11	NIIPPON MARU	SEPT 12
CHINA	SEPT 19	PERU	SEPT 21

For general information, apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Friday, August 16.
T. K. S. S. America Maru, going from San Francisco; 5 p. m.
Str. James Makee, Tullett, from Kapa, at 4 a. m., with 25 packages sundries, 100 bags rice, 8 bundles hides.
S. S. Mariposa, Rennie, from San Francisco; 7 p. m.

Saturday, August 17.
Schr. Eclipse, Townsend, from Kona and Kauai.

Schr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports.
Schr. Luka, from Paaulo.
Schr. J. A. Cummings, Searle, from Oahu ports.

Sunday, August 18.
Am. str. Wm. H. Smith, Colley, Tacoma, seventeen days out.
Str. W. G. Hall, from Kauai.
Str. Lehua, Napala, from Molokai ports.
Str. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports.

Monday, August 19.
U. S. S. T. Bolace, Winslow, from Manila, via Guam, en route to San Francisco.
T. K. S. S. Hongkong Maru, Filmer, from Yokohama.
Schr. Twilight, from Kauai ports.

DEPARTED.

Friday, August 16.
Str. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Malaea, Kona and Kauai, at 4 a. m.

Str. K. A. Hou, Mosher, for Honolulu, at 4 p. m.
Str. James Makee, Tullett, for Hanalei, at 5 p. m.

Str. Kauai, Bruhn, for Lahaina, Kapa, Honolulu and Kukuhaele, at 5 p. m.
Am. str. St. James, Tapley, for the Sound in ballast; 6 p. m.
Am. str. Hecla, Nelson, for Sound in ballast; 6 p. m.

Saturday, August 17.
Am. schr. O. M. Kellogg, for the Sound.
T. K. S. S. America Maru, for the Orient.

Schr. W. W. H. Sorenson, for Hilo, Kauai, to discharge coal.
Schr. Twilight, for Hanalei and Kukuhaele, at 5 p. m.

Schr. Bolace, for Hanalei and Kukuhaele, at 5 p. m.
Str. Lehua, Napala, for Kalaupapa, Pelekuuni, Wailau, and Halawa, at 5 p. m.
Str. Lehua, Napala, for Kalaupapa, Pelekuuni, Wailau, and Halawa, at 5 p. m.

Pearl Harbor Docks Now Building.

Master Mechanic Hughes of the Oahu Railway Company is now engaged in building two huge docks for the use of the Oahu Sugar Company—one at Ford's Island and the other at Waipahu—to accommodate the scow recently constructed and launched by him in this city. The docks are constructed in the form of a tery slip into which the scow, the largest ever built in the Islands, easily fits. Behind the docks are wharves upon each of which four railway tracks are installed to connect with the four tracks on the scows. Movable aprons are provided for fitting into the ends of the scow. The dimensions of each of the docks are as follows: Length, seventy feet; width, forty feet; wharves, length fifty feet. The wharves and docks extend about 150 feet into the harbor. The work of driving the piles has progressed finely except in a few places where the coral seems to have been of the hardest quality. The docks and scow are to be used in connection with the transportation of sugar cane from the estates of the Oahu plantation on Ford's Island to Waipahu, on the Mainland, whence it will be sent by rail to the mill.

Hilo S. F. Line.

The steamship Enterprise, purchased by Captain William Matson a few days ago, is now loading at Long wharf, Oakland, for Hilo, says the Call of August 8. Her cargo is being rapidly put aboard and the vessel probably will get away next Monday. Captain F. C. Miller, who brought the Enterprise out here from New York, will remain in command, and many of the old crew will remain by the ship. While the Enterprise was being moved from the creek to the Long wharf she lost an anchor and chain, but both will be recovered by a tug without any trouble.

Maui Shipping Notes.

The bulk of the sugar crop for the season on Maui has been ground and shipped, and as a result, Kahului bay wears a deserted look, with nothing but the tug "Leslie Baldwin" and a lot of disconnected looking scows to be seen in the harbor.

The tug "Leslie Baldwin" towed an empty scow to Nahuiku on Monday and returned on Wednesday with a scow load of seed cane for Haiku plantation. Kahului bay will remain innocent of shipping, save island steamers, till the arrival of the schooner S. T. Alexander, which is due in about ten days.—Maui News.

A wireless telegraph message was received yesterday ordering a pumping engine to be sent at once to Puna, on account of the drought in the Kohala district. In some parts of the district the people, as well as the cattle, are compelled to drink brackish water, and there is general suffering. A pumping engine will be sent forward by the Kinau today.

Treasurer Wright is back at his desk again after a visit to Kauai. He adjusted the return of the Honolulu Sugar Company, which has been raised from \$1,500,000 to \$1,550,000 by Assessor Farley, at \$1,250,000. The difference in the Kekaha Plantation Company will come before the tax court at Waimae today. An increase of \$400,000 was made by the assessor. J. K. Farley, assessor at Kauai, has resigned, and will depart soon for a visit to the States.

The last obstruction to the completion of the tracks of the Rapid Transit Company at Alapai street, on the extension of Hotel street, was removed yesterday afternoon. This completes the right of way from Manoa valley to Hotel street and along King and Liliha to Wyllie street. It is expected that the overhead wiring will be finished this week, while the track is all in shape except about 100 feet where the house was removed yesterday. This will be laid at once. The completion of this link will enable the trial trip to be made early in next week, and it is probable that service will be commenced over the entire line by the latter part of next week.

THE WORLD'S NEWS.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., August 4.

The Gloucester sloop Klondike, Captain A. F. Cunna, yesterday sighted a monster swordfish lying on the surface of the water, thirty-five miles southwest of No Man's Land. The sloop was worked quietly up to the big fish and a harpoon thrown into it from the "pulpit" on the bowsprit. The throw was not a good one and Auguste Sylvia was sent out in a dory to put another iron in the fish, which was struggling to get away.

Sylvia rowed up on the swordfish, and, after jabbing the sharp iron home, started to row out of harm's way. The fish, with two irons in him, made a sudden dart at the dory, and with an upward turn ran his long sword through the bottom of it into the railing of the craft, where it stuck. Sylvia tried to cling to the bow thwart, but the big fish tossed the boat about like an eggshell. Sylvia was hurled overboard, and, being clad in slicks and rubber boots, sank immediately. He was never seen afterward.

The fish, which weighed nearly 500 pounds, dashed the dory against the side of the Klondike, and this was its last struggle, for it broke off its sword near the nose and was then pulled aboard the sloop.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—The Interior Department has received a resolution passed by the Hawaiian Legislature, praying that Congress impose a duty on all coffee imported from other countries, "and in this way protect that industry in Hawaii and other parts of the United States."

The resolution will be forwarded to Congress at the opening of the next session. It says the coffee industry in Hawaii is now in a depressed condition and is threatened to be abandoned on account of low prices and the removal of the protective duties on all coffee imported into the Republic of Hawaii before the annexation and the large amounts imported into the United States from Brazil, Mexico, Central America and other countries free of duty. The resolution refers to the large coffee area, the great amount of American capital invested there, and inability to compete with the low prices where cheap labor is employed, as in the countries mentioned.

NEW YORK, August 10.—According to the London correspondent of the Tribune, English publishers report that the sales of books have increased recently, and that the prospects of the autumn trade are brighter than for years. Heinemann asserts that he has never sold as many six shilling and six penny books as he has this season. There are many signs that the public is finding the newspapers dull and reverting to books. Heinemann is issuing Poulney Bigelow's colonial book this week, and he will issue a bright story by Mrs. Bigelow later in the month. He is advertising an edition of 100,000 copies of Hall Caine's "Eternal City," and has completed plans for a library of twelve French masterpieces. Mrs. Meynell's fresh volume of verse may be expected in the course of a few weeks. Chapman and Hall are undertaking a complete edition of Richardson's novels in twenty volumes.

NEW YORK, August 10.—Cigarmakers of this city have sent a letter to President McKinley, asking that the executive power be used for the protection of the cigar makers of Tampa, against who, the letter says, "unheard of brutalities have been practiced."

The letter concludes as follows: "If the positions were reversed and the capitalists and the merchants were arrested and taken away from their families, the United States army would have been called out to protect them."

At a meeting held by the cigarmakers a resolution was passed in reference to a report that a cigar manufacturer was coming here from Tampa next Monday, to make cigars during the strike. It said: "No man shall make a cigar for a Tampa manufacturer until the strike is over."

NEW YORK, August 3.—A cablegram to the World from London says: Sir William Garstin, under secretary of the Public Works Department of the Egyptian Government, has submitted to the British Imperial Government a gigantic engineering project, which, with existing dams and irrigation canals, will enable the Nile to be kept in constant flow and make the whole vast Nile basin the richest agricultural area in the world, regularly raising two crops each year. The scheme is to raise the level of Lake Tsana, which lies high on the Abyssinian plateau, five meters. By this means trillions of cubic meters of water could be stored for the dry season. The assent of King Menelik is necessary for this work, which Lord Cromer does not deem it impossible to obtain, even in the face of strong Franco-Russian opposition.

NEW YORK, August 3.—A cable to the World from London says: To get a seat in Westminster on the occasion of the coronation next year is now the one supreme ambition of fashionable society below the rank of nobility and of wealthy plutocrats, native and foreign, who have acquired vast fortunes within the last ten or twenty years. Many American millionaires and their female entourage are eager in the hunt for the coveted tickets, and are pulling every social and even financial wire to secure them. The chances are slender that any one of these moneyed nobles will be able to succeed. Many impetuous members of the nobility would gladly part with the privilege for even a moderate sum in cold cash, but it is out of their power to do so. The only American women who will be present are those who have married Englishmen with titles.

PARIS, July 31.—Prof. Blanchard in a paper read before the Academy of Medicine today, said the anopheles species of mosquito propagates disease, even leprosy. The Parisian culx mosquito is less terrible. He advised the destruction of the larvae by placing petroleum in stagnant water and sweet oil in drinking water.

Dr. Robin announced that experiments had been made by Dr. Huyghe of Lille in curing St. Vitus's dance by enclosing limbs for days in rigid bandages.

John McCaull, quartermaster's clerk of the United States transport Ekbert, deserted his ship just before the vessel sailed from Seattle and took with him over \$5,000 of the ship's funds.

BOSTON, August 10.—Reports have been received from New Hampshire of the death of Josiah Johnson Hawes, of this city, who is supposed to have been the oldest photographer in the world. He was in his ninety-fourth year and was away on a vacation in New Hampshire at the time of his death. In early life he was a painter of oil portraits and of miniatures on ivory. When M. Gouraud came to Boston in 1838, he told about Dougerre's discovery. Mr. Hawes made his acquaintance and took the American agency for the process of which Daguerre was the inventor. Later he built the first skylight erected for photographic purposes in America.

In his first camera picture of Daniel Webster was made "on the morning when the famous Anthony Burns speech was delivered from the balcony of the Revere House. Jenny Lind and Goldschmidt, whom she afterwards married, were photographed by Mr. Hawes; also Oliver Wendell Holmes, Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillips, Starr King, Longfellow, William Lloyd Garrison and Aaron Robinson.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Commander William Swift, commanding the gunboat Albatross, has been ordered to relieve Commander Benton at Manila, Naval Governor of the island of Guam. The Albatross is now en route to Guam. The assignment of Commander Swift is temporary, pending the selection of a permanent Governor. It became necessary to detach Commander Schroeder from that duty prior to the expiration of the usual period of such assignments in order that he might return to the United States and testify before the Schley court of inquiry.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., August 10.—Perry T. W. Hale, Yale's football star of last year, is seriously ill at the Hartford hospital with internal injuries which says were traceable to the injury received to football and to the injury received by Hale in the Yale-Princeton football game of last year. It is said that blood vessels in the stomach region is ruptured and that complications of a serious nature have set in, and that other internal troubles have resulted.

LONDON, August 10.—Telegrams from Rome today say nothing like the heat wave which is scorching all Italy has been known within living memory. The thermometer many parts of the country registered 90 degrees in the shade. The vineyards, in whose districts have been shivered up and ruined to the very roots as though set on fire. The air is pleasurable and the sea water is so warm that bathing has been abandoned. The people have been forced to sleep in the open air.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—The Navy Department has reprimanded Rear Admiral Bobbley D. Evans, acting upon the complaint made by Former Secretary of the Navy Chandler, for criticism of the latter in Admiral Evans' book "A Sailor's Log." The latter officer's reprimand was sent to the rear admiral today. It refers to his conduct as reprehensible and censures Admiral Evans for "this breach of the obligation imposed upon him as an officer of the navy of the United States." Senator Chandler has been furnished a copy of the reprimand.

CINCINNATI, August 10.—The iron-molders will hold an important meeting tonight to determine whether or not they shall strike. They have had a long conference with the local founders' association, attempting to adjust a wage scale. The conference ended early this morning without reaching an agreement and tonight's meeting is called to consider what is the best course for the molders to pursue. The temper of the men indicated a decision to strike.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—The Acting Secretary of War has named the big transport Samoa the Dix, in honor of General John A. Dix, who issued the famous order: "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag shoot him on the spot." The Samoa is now in use on the line between San Francisco and Manila. She may pass through Honolulu.

ITCHINESS OF THE SKIN.

Everybody has their hour of trouble.

But people having any irritation of the skin.

Have many hours of trouble.

Nothing so annoying, nothing so irritating.

It is a hard and trying position.

Leave it alone and you can hardly bear the misery.

Relief and cure have come at last.

Doan's Ointment has put it to the test.

Doan's Ointment cures every form of skin irritation.

People at home are learning that this is so.

Here is proof in a statement.

Mr. William Preston has been a resident of Victoria for over half a century and therefore will be known to many of our readers. Mr. Preston is at present residing at No. 61 Atgyle St. St. Kilda. He says: "For some considerable time I have been troubled with Eczema on my legs. The irritation at times was very great, especially at night, and it caused me considerable annoyance. I obtained a pot of Doan's Ointment and I must say that it allayed the irritation almost immediately. Doan's Ointment is a good remedy and I can highly recommend it for Eczema."

Doan's Ointment is especially in all diseases of the skin, eczema, piles, hives, insect bites, scabs, chilblains, etc. R. is perfectly safe and very effective. Very frequently two or three boxes have made a complete cure of chronic cases that have not yielded to other remedies for years.

Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and druggists at 25 cents per box (six boxes \$1.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Doan's Ointment Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

On Saturday the schooner Affie Kimball, which came in from Kahului last Thursday evening, after having been wrecked on the rocks there, went on the Marine Railway for repairs. It was Railway for general repairs. It was found that her keel was badly battered, and new one will have to be put in. Despite her rough usage while lying on her side on the reef, she is in fairly good condition. The planking is not injured and shows good preservation.

Telegraphic Notes.

Two lives were lost in a flood in Utah.

J. Pierpont Morgan has asked for police protection through fear of violence.

The drought which prevails in the Klondike will materially reduce the gold output.

The gunboat Machias has been ordered to Panama by the Secretary of the Navy in view of the trouble there.

Scotland Yard detectives are guarding King Edward on his journey to Germany because of fear of anarchists.

It is reported that the French fleet will be sent to Turkey to emphasize the French claim to the Constantinople quays.

Frank Wellman, a San Jacinto rancher, was shot and killed by his wife because he had threatened her and the children.

A block of six buildings was blown up in a gasoline explosion at Philadelphia on the 5th. Nearly a score of persons perished.

The Boers are reported to have suffered severely in attempting to cross the railroad line near Pretoria in the face of a fire from two blockhouses.

John Wesley Pennington, a negro, was charged with the state bar entrance examination for an assault upon the life of a prominent farmer. He was released.

Great floods, due to the overflowing of the Yang-tze, have caused the death of thousands in China. Chen Teh was wiped away by the flood, and 20,000 people drowned.

Reports have just been received at New York regarding the seventeen days' battle between the Venezuelans which occurred in May. The rebels were killed when their ammunition was gone.

A. B. Cummings was nominated for governor by the Republicans of Iowa, August 7. Minister Conger, who passed through Honolulu, received but 42 votes, out of a total of over 1,600 in the convention.

Dr. Seyde is in St. Petersburg.

A great gold discovery has been made off the coast.

A crusade against church bells is beginning in Milwaukee.

A lone highwayman held up a stage near Colfax, and got \$20.

Fire in the business district of Calla, Cal., caused a loss of \$80,000.

American imports now take first place at Manila, largely exceeding those of England.

St. Paul's foundations have been undermined by a railway tunnel and the cathedral is in danger.

There is great destitution among unemployed English actresses. Ellen Terry and other notables are investigating.

President Krueger says the Transvaal and Orange Free State are ready to pay England cash for peace and independence.

The British may withdraw 40,000 troops from South Africa and send them to India, where a frontier crisis is threatened.

Vice President Roosevelt addressed an audience of 10,000 people at the celebration of the Colorado quarto-centennial at Colorado Springs.

Each delegate from the Chamber of Commerce of New York to the recent London dinner contributed \$1,000 to the Victoria memorial fund.

Karl Krueger of Chicago, whose stomach was removed several months ago by surgeons, is now able to eat three good meals a day and is gaining steadily in weight.

William W. Bramston Beach, Conservative member of Parliament for the Andover district of Hampshire, died as the result of injuries sustained through being thrown from a cab recently into the excavations in Parliament street.

Countess George Karolyi, who married her husband first at the City Hall of Boston and afterward at Oakland, Cal., after a precipitate flight with him from Europe, is now suing him in the courts for alimony and for desertion. She is ten years his senior, and at the time of her elopement was an actress of the musical hall stage at Budapest, figuring under the name of Borisla Frank.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

August 13. No. 625—Chinese Y. M. C. A. to Mrs. Too Tin Yau; lot 13, Chinese cemetery, Makiki, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$25.

No. 626—Chinese Y. M. C. A. to Too Shan Mong; lot 12, Chinese cemetery, Makiki, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$25.

No. 627—Alex. Smith to City Mill Co., Ltd.; one-half interest in piece of land, Kapunukolo, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$900.

August 14. No. 637—L. Erickson to A. J. Campbell; piece of land (18 35-100 acres), R. P. 517, leasehold, etc., Nawawale and Waiakabulu, Puna, Hawaii. Consideration \$7,500.

No. 638—H. Roberts to W. W. Goodale; sp. 2 of R. P. 27, kuli, 2599 (8-10 acre), Kawahoe, Waiakabulu, Oahu. Consideration \$250.

No. 639—F. and J. Gouveia to South Kona Coffee Co.; share in ahupuaa of Honokua, Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$250.

No. 640—First Am. Sav. & Tr. Co. to G. H. Paris; lot C 46-460 square feet, Pawaia tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1,000.

No. 641—Kawelo and wife to K. Kapukini; undivided interest in R. P. 1917, lot 1347, Hotel street, Honolulu; undivided interest in Grant 312, Kaliua, Koolau-poko; undivided interest in R. P. 1985, kuli, 688, Koolau-poko; undivided interest in R. P. 1265, kuli, 4795, Koolau-poko, Oahu. Consideration \$150.

No. 642—R. Waiakabulu and wife to B. Hihili; undivided interest in house lot Halakua, Halakua, Maui. Consideration \$10.

Owing to the activity of Italian anarchists, remarkable precautions are taken to guard the King and Queen. Previous to the arrival of the young King, Victor Emmanuel, and Queen Helena, every known anarchist in Rome and throughout the provinces was arrested and kept under lock and key until the departure of the royal couple. The net was not wide enough, however, to catch all the revolutionary rab, and as a matter of fact a tragedy was narrowly averted, for two desperate anarchists were arrested on Monday within a few yards of the royal carriage. Numerous arrests were also made on the frontiers and tons of revolutionary manifestos were seized.

We Make it Easy For you to Order by Mail.

Our Mail Department is abundantly able to take care of all orders shipping them in most cases the same day they are received.

We Pay Freight to your nearest Landing on orders of \$5.00 or more, thus practically putting you on the same footing as those who come into our store.

We gladly send Samples on Request, and we are willing to open up Monthly Accounts with responsible customers.

WRITE TO US. WRITE TO-DAY.

WHITNEY & MARSH, LTD.
MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT
HONOLULU, H. I.

MONSTER AUCTION SALE

— OF —
Vehicles and Harness.

On MONDAY, SEPT. 2nd, at 10 o'clock a. m.

At the Warehouse on Kawaiahaio Street, one block from the Sanitary Laundry and opposite H. Hackfeld & Co.'s stables in Kewalo, Honolulu, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION about fifty Vehicles, of all descriptions, consisting of Single Dump Carts, Two-Horse Dump Carts, Farm Wagons, Lumber Gears, Single and Double Drays, Spring Wagons, Buggies, Carts, Surries, Phaetons, Business Buggies, Runabouts, and a large quantity of single and double Harness, Saddles, Etc., Etc.

JAMES F. MORGAN, Auctioneer.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

MANUFACTURER
SHOE COMPANY

HONOLULU

Brewing and Malting Comp'y, Ltd.

Primo Lager

HOME PRODUCTION

Draught and Bottled Beer Delivered on and after

MONDAY, JULY 1st, 1901

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

Olas Assessments.

THE 14TH ASSESSMENT of 14% or 90c. per share was called to be due and payable June 30th, 1901; said assessment is now bearing interest at the rate of 1% per month.

THE 15TH ASSESSMENT of 14% or 90c. per share was called to be due and payable July 20th, 1901; said assessment is now bearing interest at the rate of 1% per month.

THE 16TH ASSESSMENT of 14% or 90c. per share has been called to be due and payable August 20th, 1901. Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (10) days after the same are due at the rate of 2 per cent per month from the date on which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of the S. F. Dillingham Company, Limited, Stangevald Building.

ELMER E. PAXTON,
Treasurer Olas Sugar Company, Ltd.
Honolulu, T. H., July 20, 1901.

NOTICE

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY warned from trespassing on the lands of the undersigned, situated in North Kona, Island of Hawaii, and more particularly the lands known as Kamae-tumala, Holualoa and Kapaeha.

J. A. MAQUINA,
Heheue, North Kona, Hawaii, June 1, 1901.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Conced to

Nickel, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right. ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

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